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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XVIII NO. 84.- BOMBAY, TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

NARIMAN AND JAMNALAL BAJAJ ARRESTED.

Bombay To Observe Hartal To-day.

RAS LEADER GETS 2 YEARS' JAIL.

"Testing Time For Lawyers, Govt. Servants And Students."

GANDHIJI'S MESSAGE TO NATION

Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the Bombay Provncial Congress Committee, who led the first batch of Satyagrahis, was arrested at his place at Hughes Road on Monday night, presumably under Section 47 of the Salt Act.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, it is understood, is kept in the Lamington Road lock-up for the night.

Later on Mr. Nariman was removed from the Lamington Road Police Station to the Esplanade Road lock-up.

There were three arrests at Juhu where the Maharashtra Satyagrahis from Poona defied the Salt Laws. The arrests include the leaders of the first batch, viz., Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Sjt. Mashruwalla, ex-Chancellor of the Gujarat Vidyapith, and Mr. Gokulbhai Bhatt of the Suburban District Congress Committee.

In addition to the leaders arrested in Juhu three more Volunteers were arrested on Monday and later on released unconditionally. They are ordered to appear before the Thana Magistrate on the 24th instant.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, Editor, "Ittehad", who was to have led the batch of Satyagrahis to-day at Worli, Bombay, was arrested on Monday night.

Late in the night the Satyagrahi and Congress Volunteers with bugles and drums beating went round the different wards of the City asking people to observe complete hartal to-day.

Dr. Hariprasad, Mr. Rohit Mehta and Mr. Chandulal Bhogilal were arrested in Ahmedabad for selling contraband salt.

In an appeal to the nation Mahatma Gandhi says it is an hour of test for the lawyers, the Government officials and students.

In reply to questions in the Commons regarding Mahatmaji's march Mr. Benn said that it has caused "some excitement" in the "Presidency". He refused to say anything further beyond that the Viceroy's speech in the Assembly on January 24 contained Labour Government policy regarding India.

ALI BAHADUR KHAN ARRESTED.

From Our Special Representative.
CAMP DANDI, April 7.

To-day being Gandhiji's day of silence, he did not go out in the morning to collect salt. His volunteers, however, repeated the previous day's programme. All of them took sea bath at six and then proceeded to pick up contraband salt. The Volunteers formed themselves into small batches and went in all directions to gather salt. Some of them fetched sea water and manufactured salt by heating.

By this time almost every home in Jalalpur Taluka has got a few seers of illicit salt. Police are confiscating illicit salt elsewhere, but they have not yet touched a single Volunteer in Gandhiji's Camp. Then again police find it impossible to cope with the situation. In Jalalpur Taluka, the dividing line between Volunteers and others has disappeared, since every man, and not a few women, are coming forward to break the Law. The situation is tending to become extraordinarily critical almost every moment.

DR. NAIK AND DESAI ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Women Gather Salt At Att.

CAMP ATT, April 7.

At about 7 this morning, 150 Volunteers came to the creek and again began picking up natural salt. After some time, Mr. Antia, Deputy Superintendent of Police arrived with a posse of 18 armed Constables.

The volunteers were picking up salt deposits and collecting them in their handkerchiefs, when the Police tried to snatch it away from them, but the Volunteers refused to part with. The Police then forcebly took the salt from the Satyagrahis and collected them in a heap and put a strong cordon round the place.

THEY GET SCRATCHES.

The Satyagrahis as also the Police Constables got scratches on their hands. This went on for some time after which Dr. Naik of the Volunteers was put under arrest. Half an hour later Prof. Kikabhai Desai of Gujarat Vidyapith and the captain of the batch was also arrested and the Police took them to Jalalpur.

Subsequently the Police Officer as also the Constable left the Volunteers to themselves and went away. About 54 women of the Att Village also joined the Volunteers in picking up contraband salt. They were not in any way interfered with by the Police.—Free

WILL VICEROY REPEAL SALT LAW ?

CAMP DANDI, April 6.

Gandhiji addressing a meeting this afternoon said to-day's beginning was auspicious. Let the Government arrest them or not. They must do their duty. They had commenced to-day with God in their heart and he hoped the whole Gujarat will do so. He could not get natural salt as much as he expected as the Government had destroyed it.

RIDICULED.

They ridiculed an old man like himself and his volunteers, but at Att they were forced to confiscate all the salt. He congratulated the officers on the courteous way they treated the volunteers. What else they could do when the volunteers were peaceful and non-violent.

They warned the Government that they cannot touch anybody's person or enter anybody's house or snatch anything from him for taking what they believed to be salt. According to their laws, it may be salt or any other thing in his possession.

HARD FOR GOVERNMENT

If they snatched salt from them, it would go hard with the Government. In Rohtak they arrested Lala Syambal under section 124 but if anybody was guilty under that section, it was he and he must be arrested first. They must take it from this that he was impatient for arrest. He appealed to Gujarat to be true to the vow of peace and non-violence.

From to-morrow everybody was free to take salt wherever he finds it, but they must see that the Government did not tax salt. He would congratulate the Government only when they repealed the salt tax. He knew the Viceroy had powers to abrogate the salt tax but he would not use it. For himself, if the Viceroy repealed the salt tax then he was ready to go to the length of even falling at the feet of the Viceroy.

SALT AUCTIONED.

After the speech, about two tolas of salt which was taken by Gandhiji in the morning and which was cleaned by him was auctioned and it was knocked down for Rs. 525 by Seth Ranchhodlal Shodhan, Mill-Owner of Ahmedabad.—Free Press.

KAIRA LEADERS ARRESTED

(From A Correspondent.)
BORSAD, April 6.

Darbar Gopaldas, Sjt. Gokaldas Talati 'Bapu' of Nadiad, Raojibhai Manibhai, Chief Organiser Satyagraha Campaign and Ambalal Bajibhai, the leading worker of Mahikantha, arrested this morning at 10 a.m. The trial is proceeding in the Borsad, Resident First Class Magistrate Court.

GANDHIJI DISCONSOLATE

—:o:—

Because He Is Not Arrested.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
CAMP DANDI, April 6.

At four in the afternoon Gandhiji addressed a meeting. Reviewing the days programme he remarked that the beginning of the national week had been very auspicious. Whether Government arrested them or not they had to do their duty. He was sure thdat all over India people must have started Satyagraha on this day. Proceeding he said there was not much of natural salt at Dandi since Government servants had

(Continued on Page 7.)

ROLL OF HONOUR

—:o:—

PROMINENT LEADERS ARRESTED OR SENTENCED.

BOMBAY.
Khursed F. Nariman.
Ali Bahadur Khan.
BOMBAY SUBURBS.
Jamnalal Bajaj.
Gokulbhai Bhatt.
Kishorilal Mashruwalla.
B. V. Inamdar (Satara).
Narendra Nardi.
Alercha (Navjiwan Office).
AHMEDABAD.
Dr. Chandulal Desai.
Rohit Mehta.
Hariprasad Desai.
BORSAD.
Ashabhai Lallubhai (2 years jail).
KAIRA DIST.
Goculdas Talati.
Darbar Gopaldas.
AAT.
Dr. Naik.
Kikabhai Desai.

Bombay Journalist Joins Gandhiji's Batch

—:o:—

(From Our Special Representative.)
JALALPUR (CAMP DANDI), Ap. 7.

There has been a slight change in the personnel of the batch under Gandhiji's command. Mr. Surajmal, a Punjabi volunteer, has been sent to Rohtak, Punjab to take the place of Lala Shyanlal who has been recently arrested there. Mr. B. R. Dhurandhar, Special Representative of the "Nawakal" with the camp has been admitted to the batch. Yesterday his batch manufactured about ten pounds of salt by heating sea water.

FOR OTHER SATYAGRAHA NEWS.
—:o:—
(See pages 7, 8 and 12.)

"HAIL LAW BREAKER!"

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu congratulating Mahatmaji on his breaking the Salt Laws at Dandi.

"TIME FOR EVERYONE TO BE BOTH CHIEF AND FOLLOWER."

GANDHIJI'S SPECIAL MESSAGE.

JALALPUR, Apr. 7.

Mahatmaji interviewed by me gave the following special message for "Chronicle": From the information avaiable upto now I gather that striking manifestation of mass civil disobedience in Gujarat has had its effect on Government who have lost no time in arresting chief men. But I know that similar attention must have been bestowed by Government on the workers of other provinces. This is a matter for congratulation. It would have been surprising if Government had allowed civil resisters to have their own way.

It would have been barbarous if they had violated the persons and property of civil resisters, without a judicial process. No exception can be taken to orderly prosecutions and penalties thereunder. After all that is the logical outcome of civil resistance.

Imprisonment and the like is the test through which a civil resister has to pass. He gains his end when he himself is firm not to flinch and those whom he represents do not betray any nervousness when the leader is put away.

Now is the time for everyone to be both chief and follower. It would pain me deeply if even after these imprisonments students, who are in Government or Government controlled schools and colleges, do not respond by giving up their schools and colleges.

TO THE CITIZENS OF BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Nariman's Message On His Arrest.

"People of Bombay be calm. The day for which all of us were yearning has come and it will be false modesty on my part if I do not confess to you that I feel to-day the happiest among you. I have fulfilled my pledge, and it remains for you to fulfil yours. Remember we have promised 5,000 non-violent Satyagrahi Volunteers. Remember we have pledged ourselves to non-violence quite to the end. If Bombay keeps her temper victory is sure. Therefore fight your battle to the bitter end, and fight in a way that the world may consider us worthy of our revered and beloved leader, Mahatma Gandhi."

KHURSHED F. NARIMAN.

POLICE CHARGE CROWD

—:o:—

Sequel To Bonfire At Bhuleshwar.

POLICE PATROL THROUGHOUT NIGHT.

A clash between the Bombay City Police and a crowd of persons returning from a meeting took place on Monday night at 9-30 at Bhuleshwar. It appears that the people were returning from one of the meetings, singing the usual national songs and slogans when they neared the Bhuleshwar Market some persons in the crowd took it into their heads to have a bon fire of foreign clothes. Immediately appeal to discard foreign clothes was broadcast and hundreds of caps and coats flew about in the air.

The caps and other foreign clothes were heaped together on the road and a big bon-fire was lit up. The police in the meanwhile got scent of the bon-fire and arrived on the spot. They ordered the crowd to disperse but the over zealous amongst the crowd kept on feeding the bon-fire. The police therefore charged the crowd with batons as a result of which many persons were injured.

Fresh police parties armed with lathies were requisitioned immediately which continued to patrol the Bhuleshwar streets throughout the night.

"COME ALONG KHURSED YOU ARE UNDER ARREST."

—:o:—

How Mr. Nariman Was Taken To Police Station.

Sjt. K. F. Nariman, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, who was the first Congressman to break the Salt Laws in Bombay was arrested at his residence on Monday night at about 8-5 p.m.

He had just returned from the Chowpaty meeting and was taking rest in his rooms. A few moments later Superintendent Guider of the Lamington Road Police Station arrived at his residence and intimated that he was under arrest.

The arrest was altogether a jovial affair. Mr. Nariman is a popular figure being in the front rank of Police Court lawyers, and almost all the police officers know him very well.

"Come along, Kurshed". In this curt but polite sentence the police officer intimated that Mr. Nariman would have to accompany him to the police station.

"Have you got a warrant"? asked Mr. Nariman smilingly, which drew an answer in the affirmative from the officer and also that Mr. Nariman's arrest was for breaking the Salt Laws.

Mr. Nariman then hurriedly dressed himself and asked the Superintendent if he could take the shaving set along with him.

"Alright, but why don't you offer bail and be out of the jail" asked the officer.

"No. Thanks, I had better take a lead" came the prompt reply.

"GOD SPEED TO CAMPAIGN."

The news of Mr. Nariman's arrest spread like fire in the city and soon brought to his residence a whole army of volunteers including Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhayay.

Before he was taken away Mr. Nariman was garlanded by the B. P. C. C., officials who solemnly uttered the words "May God be with You" in return for which Mr. Nariman wished God-Speed to the Campaign.

A large crowd followed the police car to the Lamington Road Police Station.. A crowd gathered outside the Police Station and the police thought it better to remove Mr. Nariman to the Esplanade Road lock up, when he was taken later in the night.

Mr. Nariman will be placed before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon Court on Tuesday on a charge of breaking the Salt Laws.

Mr. Nariman's arrest will in no way affect the programme chalked out for Tuesday.

At sunrise a batch of 50 volunteers will march to Chowpaty, and fetch water from the sea for the purpose of manufacturing salt.

"SOME EXCITMENT"

—:o:—

Mr. Benn's Opinion About Gandhiji's March

QUESTIONS ON COMMONS.

LONDON, April 7.

In the House of Commons replying to questions Mr. Benn said Mahatma Gandhi's march had caused some excitement in the Bombay Presidency. Little interest had apparently been aroused elsewhere but it was still too early to form any opinion regarding the effects of his march.

Mr. Fenner Brockway asked whether Mr. Benn would not try to find a basis of agreement with Mahatma Gandhi in order to prevent the possible fatal step being taken.

Mr. Benn said: "The Government's policy was very clearly set out on 1st November 1929."

Questioned by Mr. Howard Bury regarding the steps taken by the Government of India to prevent mass civil disobedience Mr. Benn said that the policy of His Majestys Government was stated by the Viceroy in a speech made by him on 25th January and it would be pursued by the Government of India as circumstances demanded.

Mr. Howard Bury: "Is not Mr. Benn aware that the circumstances are very much changed since that date and is not there a growing feeling that law is being disregarded?"

Mr. Benn: "That is dealt with in my answer."—Reuter.

Citizens Of Bombay!

OBSERVE

A COMPLETE AND PEACEFUL

HARTAL

To-day

TUESDAY, 8TH INSTANT AT THE ARRESTS OF

Sjt. K. F. Nariman, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj & Other Workers.

Muster In Your Thousands.

at the
PUBLIC MEETING.
on

Chowpatty Sands

To-day At 6-30 P.M. (S. T.)

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.
MAY.

New York, April 7.	
Previous Closing Rate	16.50
To-day's Opening Rate	16.55
Difference	+.05
To-day's Closing Rate	16.57
Difference	+.07

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

Liverpool, April 7.	
Previous Closing Rate	8.41
To-day's Opening Rate	8.44
Difference	+.03
To-day's Closing Rate	8.43
Difference	+.02
Broach Expectation	Rs. 384

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL
DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

What the People Say

"THE LIBERAL OFFENSIVE"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In your issue of to-day there has appeared a letter about "Indian Daily Mail" signed by several persons from Santa Cruz. I find my name there heading the list. I write this to inform you that I have not seen such a letter before and I have not signed it.—Yours, etc.,

G. B. TRIVEDI

(Mr. Girjashankar B. Trivedi probably does not know that there is another "G. B. Trivedi" in Santa Cruz. "G. B. Trivedi" who was mentioned as one of the signatories is Mr. Girindra B. Trivedi. —Editor B.C.)

"FREEDOM FIRST."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have read your pithy but excellent leader on "Freedom First", and feel that it voices the sentiments of every true Indian. The Viceroy has referred in his address to the "Tragedy of Indian Politics". To-day I am reminded of the other side of the tragedy and request you to publish the following in the public interest.

Lord Irwin has referred to the political typhoon. The experience of America, Ireland, China, Egypt, etc., drives even many peace-loving Indians to the same action. Mahatma Gandhi has made a final attempt to win freedom by peaceful means. Every true Indian, who has peace at his heart prays for his success. For, his failure would mean a terrible thing for both the countries as Mr. Reynolds has ably pointed out.

Secondly, Sir, you have shown in an excellent manner how unjust and untrue it is to say of Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress that in the name of violence "there is much violence of speech and thought". There is another side to this too. In the name of law and order, many a time have the Government embarked upon a policy of unjust and unnecessary repression. Gandhiji has very forcefully referred to "Organised Violence". The Jallianwalla Bagh episode, the Bengal Ordinance, the hardships inflicted on the Akali Sikhs of Gurudwara Satyagraha, and many other similar things point to the "lawlessness" that masquerades under the name of "law and order".—Yours, etc.,

L. D.

April 6.

"COLD DOUCHE".

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—You have already very fairly referred to the "Manchester Guardian" which analysed and exposed the hollowness of the stories of persecution of the Christians under the Soviets. Perhaps your readers will be interested to learn further corroboration to your very justifiable criticism in connection with this spurious agitation which comes to us via Teheran. The "Messager de Teheran" to hand by the last mail publishes a radio message from Minsk which is very significant the gist of which is as follows:—

"Six Rabbins (whose names are all mentioned) have issued a manifesto to the Jews expressing their annoyance at the declaration by the Rabbins of Paris and other foreign Rabbins and calling upon the local Jews to protest against the crusade started by the Pope. The said Rabbins aver that for the first time in history the Jews are placed on a footing of equality with other nationalities in religious matters under the Soviet regime. The Soviet Government is the only Government which by means of a decree has declared anti-Semetists as the enemy of the people. At the moment when in Palestine, under the protection of Britain, sanguinary attacks were made by the Arabs upon the Jews, when in Romania and all other countries program as against Jews have been revived, in Soviet Russia the entire community struggles against the reappearance of Anti-Semetism. The Rabbins state that their religious convictions have never been the object of the least persecution under the Soviet regime and they perform all their religious functions without let or hindrance. The report spread abroad about the so-called evictions of the Rabbins and the penalties imposed upon them are baseless calumnies. Since the inauguration of the Soviet rule in Russia not a single Rabbin has been shot. The synagogues are closed simply because of the express demand by the mass of Jews and not by the Soviet authorities. Under the Czarist Russia when the Jews were persecuted neither the Pope nor the Archbishop of Canterbury issued a single protest. They equally kept silent when the counter-revolutionary bands composed of the flower of the orthodox attacked the Jews in Ecrane in 1918 and especially when the Ikhein, the celebrated Rabbin of Nigni was assassinated and when the bibles were stained with the blood of old and young."

—Yours, etc.,

G. K. N.

THAT AVIATION STUNT!

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The extravagant eulogy showered on the "young, gallant officer, Captain Craveiro Lopes" by a correspondent in these columns on the 3rd instant strikes one as almost Lindenbergian although the reader is left guessing as to what the Captain's "gallantry" consists of.

THE LAST STRAW.

If, however, he receives this Pindaric praise as a mere pioneer in flying in Portuguese India, I may be permitted to point out that this is a matter which really calls for grief, not ecstasy. This weight is one too many for the exhausted Goan ryot who must ultimately pay for the "gallant" officer's costly enterprise. I had had occasion before to expose the interested propaganda of the military dictatorship in Goa, in these columns, and the "boosting up" of the gallant Captain's new enterprise appears to me to be an example either of ignorance of real, Goan conditions, brasen faced propaganda or rank

GLORIFICATION.

I need only call the reader's attention to the one fact of the present day dictatorial regime which would give the whole show of Portuguese Indians glorification away:—

The gallant Captain's namesake, General Craveiro Lopes, the Governor General, launched his regime with overhauling his administration by replacing the Goanese officials by Eurasians and Europeans a majority of them military men. This was a big military move based on correct dictatorial strategy and the gallant General saw to it that the Goan Press which seemed inclined to be critical was promptly suppressed though no illegal censorship existed. The essential dictatorial character of the Government does not admit of "revival of Portuguese Indian glories" and it is nonsense to say that Goa has any interest in the new-founded aviation stunt.—Yours, etc.

"OBSERVER.

"A QUESTIONABLE GIFT TO THE SHAH."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I am surprised that a Mahomedan gentleman, Mr. Dehdashti, has thought proper to take sides in a question which interests the Parsees. I am referring to his letter of the 27th March under the heading of "A Questionable Gift to the Shah". As you have acted with great impartiality in allowing him to express his views on the subject, may I request the same favour from you to allow me to say a word on the subject?

Mr. Dehdashti seems to think that all is tolerance and equality of religion in Persia. This may be so with the Parsees whose reputed wealth the Persians would like to attract. But is it so with others? Though I admit that the present Shah is animated by a spirit of fairplay and tolerance and that his liberality has already done much good in Persia, still even the good will of His Majesty the Persian King has not succeeded in abolishing the hostility and intolerance which the more bigoted of his subjects entertain towards those who do not share their religious beliefs. In social matters the 'odium theologicum' is still very strong in Persia, and in more remote places than the big cities the lives of non-Mahomedans are still not very safe. I have some positive proofs of this. For instance, the Jews there are no better treated to-day than they were under former rulers. They are still a despised class and they are not even allowed to go about with their own religious names. In Meshed, in particular, the Jews are compelled to give Mussalman names to their children just as they themselves bear.

I have no prejudice against the Persian people or the popular King of Persia. Rather I admire the free-thinking and liberal ways of the Shah which are reported to me. But let me plead for truth and the Jews who are still an oppressed minority in Persia.

There is at present more than a hundred Jews in Bombay who hail principally from Meshed. Anybody can ascertain these facts from them. I shall, however, be glad if my information regarding them is proved to be incorrect.—Yours, etc.,

SAUL JUDAH.

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Your anonymous correspondent "Rationalist Parsee" who and his associates under the cover of anonymity attack sacred scriptures and revered prophets and saints, has in the issue of the "Chronicle" of Wednesday last come out with many lies and attacks. As regards his attack on Mr. Dehdashti, I will only say is beyond contempt. He and his associates will be confounded to know that the presentation of the translations of the Zoroastrian scriptures were made by the express command of His Majesty himself. It seems, His Majesty saw a copy of the translation at another place and desired to have a copy for his own library. "Rationalist Parsee" will be further confounded to know that the great Moslem divine at Kerbella has been pleased to read the translations of the Zoroastrian scriptures with evident satisfaction and welcomed the diffusion of such knowledge as it will conduce to cement the ties of friendship between the Persian Moslems and the Zoroastrians whose common forefathers have left such precious heirloom. The great Arab prophet Mohommed has recognised the Zoroastrians as People of the Book and reading of the translations of the Zoroastrian scriptures have made the Mahomedans to realise this truth.—Yours, etc.,

M. P. MADAN.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—India to-day stands on the threshold of a new awakening. In all directions Side by side with its political aspirations, its social upheavals and, with certain limitations, its spiritual progress, the most vital question of its Industrial advancement is not receiving that unselfish serious and practical attention without which no amount of struggle in other directions can achieve permanent and lasting results.

For years there has been a cry of Swadeshi and spasmodic currents of enthusiasm have on and on captured the minds of the people only to wear out with time and to make them sink deeper and deeper into the mire of long established usage of foreign goods to the utter neglect of what may rightly be classed as genuine Swadeshi enterprises.

Indigenous manufactures of all kinds have sprung up everywhere in the country but the keen competition of foreign manufacturers and the deplorable lack of intensive and continued support from the Indians themselves have engendered many evils which tend to destroy the very foundations of Indian Swadeshism. We have been boasting for years about our ideals of nationalism and to-day the slogan is "Independence." But how can we tear ourselves away from the unfortunate mentality with which years of compulsory use of foreign manufactured goods have stamped us?

Foreign goods can be replaced by Indian made articles in many lines; but the best methods of publicity or propaganda can produce no far reaching practical results unless prejudice—a strong factor of opposition in matters of progress—is overcome and some special individual attempts are made to give a fair and impartial trial to our own manufactures.

The inevitable waves of exploitation have been sweeping over our country for decades and almost all the raw produce is being drained out only to be presented back to us in finished form.

What this means in terms of financial loss to the nation can easily be borne out by the facts and figures of imports and exports.

Surely with all these stubborn realities staring us in the face it is time that we were awakened to a true and grim realisation of our position and our duty and responsibility in the matter of imparting a right and proper measure of support and of giving adequate impetus to those of our industries concerns which, in spite of such tremendous odds, are still bravely subsisting and struggling to come forward. In the field of industries particularly—sectarianism and the narrow-minded outlook which is bred of a sense of provincialism must find no place and must if they exist be uprooted and eliminated so as to afford a wide and extended field for the spread and expansion of Indian manufactures.

The few who have given thought to this country's needs cannot do all. Every individual must play his part if indigenous industries are to live and lead. The craze for making money even at the cost of the sacrifice of Indian interests in favour of foreign exploitation has been principally a potent factor in retarding the growth of even the best equipped and most efficiently organised national industrial concerns.

Indian enterprise in every direction needs the whole-hearted and unselfish support of Indians both merchants and consumers, especially so in the case of products which have merited the approval and praise of scientists, experts and laymen within and without the country.

These products may be classified under several heads of which two or three important classification are dealt with below.

There are in the first instance Products of Food for human consumption. This problem of food with the attendant evils of adulteration is an all important one affecting the already undermined health of our people due to various other causes.

If we would only pause to think over the simple and easily remediable causes which affect the health of large numbers of the population we shall see that the quality of food stuffs consumed plays an important part.

The next is the difficult milk problem—its production through the use of the right proportion of foods and fodder to milch cattle and its importance to the feeding of babies and children—whose mortality in India is appallingly large.

The third problem which cannot be classed as one relative to luxury is that of soap for washing which in some form or other is a necessity to rich and poor alike.

A little patient practical examination of the comparative intrinsic values of Indian manufactured products with foreign ones will show that in point of quality and cost our standards are in no way inferior and further that the primary and indispensable essential for the much avowed goal of independence is the solidarity of our industrial position in the world struggle for supremacy in trade and commerce.

Sustained propaganda in the direction of support of all deserving Indian Industrials should form a vital part of the work programme of the youths of India and vigorous efforts should be made to educate the people to the economic advantages arising from the use of products manufactured in Indian owned and Indian managed factories from Indigenous Raw Products with Indian Labour for Indian conditions.—Yours, etc.,

B. CHATTOPADHYAY.

ENGLAND WINS CHAMPIONSHIP.

—:o:—

Association Football.

LONDON, April 6.

England won the Association Football Championship yesterday for the first time since 1913, beating Scotland at Wembley by five goals to two.—B. O. W.

Air Ministry Takes Over Pembroke Dockyard.

LONDON, April 6.

Pembroke Dockyard has been taken over from the Admiralty by the Air Ministry, to be used as a base for flying boats and seaplanes. The principal stations for these craft at present are at Felixtowe, Calshot and Lee on the Solent. The Pembroke Dockyard which owed its foundation to Lord Nelson, was regularly used by the Navy as a building and repairing yard until a few years ago when being listed as redundant it was closed for reasons of economy.—B. O. W.

LIMITATION OF ALL VESSELS.

Hopes Of 5-Power Agreement.

NAVAL CONFERENCE

LONDON, April 6.

Mr. Hugh Gibson, broadcasting to America on progress of Naval Conference said that definite Anglo-Jap-American Agreement had been reached during past week whereby nine battleships would be scrapped without replacement from fleets of three Powers. As, under terms of arrangement, Japanese Fleet would consist of nine battleships, reduction in three combined battleship fleets would be equal in numbers to third largest battleship fleet in world. Morover, under last week's arrangement, not one battleship would be laid down in next six years.

Conference had moreover reached basis of limiting all kinds of vessels of three largest fleets and cruiser destroyer and submarine tonnage under this limitation would be far below lowest limit discussed at Geneva in 1927. Referring to outstanding Anglo-Franco-Italian discussions, Mr. Gibson said that they still had reason to hope that five power agreement would be signed.—Reuter.

National Week In Nagpur.

—:o:—

NAGPUR, April 6.

The National Week is being celebrated here under the auspices of the Congress Committee. Public meetings are being held in various parts of the city, processions with the tricoloured national flag are marching through the town and khadi is being hawked. The "War Council" is touring in the Province with a view to enlist public sympathy and enroll volunteers.

National Week In Allahabad.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, April 6.

A public meeting was held this evening to celebrate the first day of the National Week, Pandit Motilal Nehru, who presided, explained the significance of the day. Leaflets were distributed announcing that the 10th April had been fixed at Allahabad to begin Satyagraha and break the Salt Law. An appeal was made for volunteers.—A.P.

MUSLIMS ONE WITH HINDUS.

They Too Join Freedom's Battle.

On the eve of breaking the Salt Laws in Bombay a huge mass meeting of Mussalmans was held at Madanpura on Saturday night. Dr. Abdus Salam presided, and prominent among those present were Pandit Sunderlalji, Mr. Manzar Ali Sokhta of Allahabad, Maulvie Mohiuddin Ahmed Kasuri Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan, Mr. Yusuf Meherally and Mr Abid Ali Jafarbhai.

Sky—Rending cries of "Allah-O-Akbar," "Mahatma Gandhi-Ki-Jai", "Hindu-Mussalman-ki-Jai etc. were raised on the arrival of the leaders.

About five to eight thousand people were present. Arrangements were in the hands of the Muslim Volunteers who maintained order.

FORCEFUL SPEECH.

Pandit Sunderlalji was the speaker of the night and he addressed the audience for over two hours. His picture of "Bharat-Men-Angrezi Raj" pierced the heart of everyone of those present. His forceful appeal for Hindu-Muslim unity received spontaneous response. In fact so overwhelmed was the audience with the pathetic picture which Panditji drew of India under British rule, that silence prevailed throughout. The observer could see and feel the surging feelings and conflicting emotions of the audience.

The meeting of the Mussalmans indeed, was unique and coming as it did on the eve of the Satyagraha Campaign in Bombay, it provided a good omen to the movement. It demonstrated beyond cavil that the Muslim mind is sound and as a community they are with the Congress in freedom's battle.

The proceedings of the meeting commenced at 9-30 p.m. with a recitation from the holy Quran by Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan, after which the President reaffirmed the resolve of the Mussalmans to join the Non-Violent War of Indian Independence under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and the National Congress.

In his characteristic style the Pandit began to expose the "blessing of the benign British rule in India". For over two hours he was on his legs. His pathetic tone, his vivid narrative of the successive stages of British adventure and eventual domination touched the core of every heart.

He regretted that while thousands of their countrymen and women were dragging on their miserable existence, with starvation dogging at every turn, without shelter and sufficient garments there were "leaders" of the communities to serve some selfish or ulterior purpose. These were the real enemies of the country.

How could a Hindu, much less a true Mussalman put up with the intolerable condition of their country? How could he speak of his rights, when his very right to use the very soil of his land is denied to him? He declared that there could be no greater sin than that of keeping aloof from this righteous war for Independence. The Pandit's speech was replete with quotations from the Holy Quran and appropriate episodes from the life of the Holy Prophet Mahomed (on whom be peace).

POLICE FIRING CONDEMNED.

Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan then moved a resolution condemning the police firing on the G.I.P. Workers on Friday night and sympathising with the injured. The resolution was unanimously passed.

TEMPLE ENTRY FOILED.

Bombay Untouchables' Vain Attempt.

The Bombay untouchables once again made an attempt to enter Hindu temples on Monday, but without success. Taking advantage of the Ramnavmi day a large number of untouchables resolved to enter the temples of the city but their plans were frustrated owing to the measures taken by the guardians of the temples.

At about 9 a.m. a meeting was held at Chandanwadi of the untouchables where a party of about 100 headed by Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar marched towards Zaoba's Ram Mandir at Thakurdwar.

THEY FIGHT SHY.

As soon as the Trustees of the temple saw the untouchables coming towards the Ram Mandir, they closed the gates and thus blocked the entry of the untouchables and locked up those of the orthodox section who were already inside the compound.

Some of the reformers exhorted the untouchables not to take defeats lying down, but to assert their rights.

Inspector Gole, Deputy Inspector Chand Khan and others of the Princess Street Police Station with tact and persuasion dispersed the crowd that had assembled to witness the Satyagraha.

Similar batches of untouchables went to Madhav Baug, Mumba Devi, and Round Temple but the gates were closed against them. The Satyagrahis dispersed seeing it was futile to wait indefinitely. The gates of the temples were kept closed until the unouchables left.

G. I. P. SATYAGRAHIS.

—:o:—

Prefer Jail To Bail.

The Secretary, G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, Khandwa writes:—

Satyagrah was started to-day by 11 volunteers between Khandwa and Mathela at M—365 and down Allahabad Express was first detained for about 10 minutes. Driver and the Guard along with passengers in the train persuaded the Satyagrahis to clear the line but their efforts were of no avail and the train was backed to Khandwa Station.

After about an hour, the train arrived on the same spot with a party of 15 police men. The Satyagrahis were lifted and removed from the line. Mr. Karkare and 10 others were then arrested and brought to Khandwa. They were placed before the District Magistrate and remanded to police custody. The Satyagrahis were given the option of being released on bail, but declined to offer it.

Strikers' Fight To The Finish.

Although some of the leaders of the strikers of the G. I. P. Railway Union have been arrested by the police; the enthusiasm of the strikers is in no way damped. On Monday they picketed the Matunga and Parel Workshops and other centres as usual.

The Satyagraha movement has received a set back owing to the arrest of Mr. Rulkar but the Railway Union authorities are bent upon carrying on the fight to the finish.

YOUTH LEAGUE'S VENTURE

—:o:—

Splendid Bazar.

The Youth League Swadeshi Bazar at Jinnah Hall is drawing a record crowd. So great was the rush yesterday that tickets had to be stoppped more than 5 times. By common consent the present Swadeshi Bazaar has been appraised to be the best arranged so far by any Youth League. The exhibits show an amount of variety that invariably reveals the march of Swadeshi industry to a place of respect among even foreign goods.

The visitors patronised the Youth League stalls, which contained a variety of articles. The Youth Leaguers proved to be efficient salesmen by their record sales. The 21st century restaurant, last but not the least venture of the Youth Leaguers, supplied refreshments to visitors so efficiently that they were pleased to give tips to the Youth League waiters. Altogether the present bazaar is a great improvement upon its predecessors.

DANDI MAKES HISTORY.

—:o:—

Gujaranwalla Conference.

GUJARANWALA, April 6.

The proceedings of the Gujaranwala Satyagraha Conference began to-day at 3 p.m. in a beautifully decorated pandal. After national anthem was sung, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressed the gathering. He said, to-day history is being made at Dandi and eleven years back this day gave a peculiar experience to Punjab. The speaker urged the necessity of discipline and said, without discipline, Punjab cannot be really brave. Mere loud shouts will not do.

Referring to the National Flag incident, Panditji said, let the Viceroy even hear that Indians cannot tolerate insult to their national flag. He pleaded for non-violence and urged that those who did not believe in it must give Mahatma Gandhi a chance to prove the efficacy of his method. I see that the British Empire in tottering and when going to our resting places within a few weeks, we must go with the consolation of having given some parting kicks thereto.—Free Press.

MALAVIYA DISILLUSIONED.

—:o:—

Futile R. T. Conference.

NEW DELHI, April 6.

A mass meeting was held this evening in the Queen's Gardens, where Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was the principal speaker. Panditji exposed the hollowness of the Round Table Conference when Mahatmaji and other foremost leaders had set their faces against it. He made an impassioned appeal for boycott of foreign cloth and maintenance of Hindu-Moslem "entente." At the conclusion of the meeting, the second batch of 20 volunteers under the captainship of Mr. Chamanlal was given a rousing send off. This batch will tour in the villages to preach the message of Mahatma and then go to Shadra to prepare salt.—Free Press.

Weekly Calcutta Stock Exchange Review.

SHORT TIME QUESTION IN BACK GROUND.

Jute Prices Lower.

The weekly review of Messrs. Moosa and Co's weekly report dated Calcutta 5th instant is as under:—

JUTE SHARES.

The market during the week has been most irregular and unsettled and has had wide fluctuations on rumours of the possibility of 'short time."

Since we reported in our last issue there has been no pull-over in the vantage of reversion to shorter working hours during the past week and there has been no improvement in the uncompromising attitude of the six mills outside the Indian Jute Mills' Association because of the loss of confidence of the former in the latter and the instrumentality for which the Association patriarchs vouched when preaching the longer hours is looked at and bitterly complained of, as pointing to selfishness and essentially aimed at perishing the non-association mills in the long run through with affected sympathy with the jute industry in India. In our opinion the new jute mills will not unite with the Association unless and until all the resources at the disposal of the Association to coerce them to their allegiance are exhausted or the new mills decide suo motto to regulate their working hours to keep the balance of "supply and demand" in equilibrium of forces.

On Monday last the Indian Jute Mills Association made an announcement that they had decided not to revert to 54 hours working until the 5 mills outside the Association also agreed to join the Association and observe short time working. The question of short time therefore is for the time being thrown on the back ground. On account of this there has been a setback in the value of shares, which are considerably lower than the highest level reached last week.

THE ALLIANCE MILL.

The adjourned meeting of this Company as reported last week was held on Wednesday the 2nd April and the Managing Agents finding themselves thwarted by the united bold front of the majority of shareholders present had to make use of their till of share scrips skillfully registered in their names to successfully carry their end when grappled with such like difficulties and the Chairman at last preserved the dignity of their empty report by having recourse to ballot. We take this action of the Chairman as most hinous sin again sinning, and we are told that the shareholders are very much irritated.

JUTE FABRICS

During the early part of the week, a large business was done with mills for deliveries till the end of this year by both the shippers and speculators at advancing prices. Towards the close buyers are less in advance on account of uncertainty about the short time and prices are somewhat lower all round. The prices during the week were as under:—

	9 Porters	11 Porters
Hy Cees	B. Twills	Cornsacks
Opened at Rs.	10-14	13-9
32-0	32-0	32-4
Lowest at Rs.	10-9	13-4
31-8	31-8	31-8
Highest at Rs.	11-0	13-10
32-0	32-0	32-12
Closed at Rs.	10-14	13-8
31-8	32-0	32-12

RAW JUTE

Both pucca bales and loose jute had remained firm during the early part of the week and a fairly large line was bought by mills at an advance over last week. At the close the market is slightly easier in sympathy with the gunny market. Weather conditions generally continue favourable. Rain storms have been reported in various districts but little or no damage appears to have done. The prices during the week were as under:—(September delivery) Opened at Rs. 51, Lowest at Rs. 50-8, Highest at Rs. 53/8 and closed at Rs. 52-6.

BANKS

Imperial Bank's fully paid up issues were in good demand and they are now standing at Rs. 1295 with buyers over. The partly paid up issues were also steady at Rs. 320.

RAILWAYS

A moderate number of dealings were put through in Light railways shares and the rates were somewhat irregular. Darjeeling (Pref) were easier at Rs. 81-8 against last listed rate of Rs. 86. Dehri-Rohtas changed hands at Rs. 15-4 and Howrah-Amta at Rs. 123.

COTTONS

This section continued dull, with a limited business passing. Bengal Nagpore (Ord) were easier at Rs. 34 xd Dunbar (Ord) were quoted at Rs. 186 and Kesoram accounted for a few deals round about Rs. 4. Eight Mills (Ord) were wanted at Rs. 80 with sellers scarce.

Government of Maharashtra
on 14 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL and PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to Plymouth and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK)

Date.	Steamers.		Tons.
1930			
12 Apl	Rawalpindi*	ALL VESSELS NOW SAIL DIRECT FROM BOMBAY WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT AT ADEN	16,619
17	Morea (Extra)		10,946
19	Razmak ..		10,602
26	Narkunda x..		16,572
3 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10	Rajputana*..		16,568
17	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
24	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua* ..		10,946
14	Comorin x ..		16,132
21	Maloja x ..		20,827
28	Razmak ..		10,935
5 July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
12	Malwa ..		11,000
19	Nalder x ..		16,088
26	Rawalpindi..		16,619
2 Aug	Morea* ..		10,946
9	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16	Narkunda x..		16,572
23	Macedonia ..		11,120
30	Rajputana*..		16,568
6 Sept	Ranpura ..		16,601
13	Mooltan x ..		20,847
20	Ranchi ..		16,650
27	Mantua* ..		10,946
4 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
11	Comorin x ..		15,132
18	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
25	Razmak@ ..		10,935
1 Nov	Rajputana ..		16,568
8	Nalderx ..		16,088
15	Rampura ..		16,600
22	Morea* ..		10,935
29	Razmak ..		10,602

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "VICEROY OF INDIA" leaving Marseilles September 6th and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon
To London and back by Sea	£130	£78
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£130	£88
To Marseilles and Back	£108	£73

The accommodations allotted will be the best available at time of application.

Passengers taking off-Season tickets and who wish to return later than September 19th may do so on paying half the Short Period Return Rate and half the ordinary return rate for whichever grade they are allotted

This concession will only be granted to passengers who proceed home on steamers sailing between 31st May and 26th July inclusive.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 15th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SAUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
24th Apr.	Dumala	8,422
28th Aug.	Dumala	8,422
20th Nov.	Dumana	8,427
11th Dec.	Dumala	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships, Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Celebes Maru ..	29th Mar.	12th Apr.
Heimei Maru ..	9th Apr.	20th Apr.
Meigen Maru ..	11th Apr.	24th Apr.
Heinan Maru ..	24th Apr.	8th May
Shunko Maru ..	30th Apr.	20th May
Burma Maru ..	9th May	23rd May

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA, SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN."
Box. No. 855.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA

1930 Date about			
15 Apr.	England	Maru* ..	Singapore and Japan.
22 ..	Alipore*	..	Straits China & Japan.
23 Apr.	Maloja	..	Colombo & Australia.
9 May.	Ranpura	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
23 May	Nalders	..	Colombo & Australia.
6 June	Morea	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
20 June	Narkunda	..	Colombo & Australia.
4 July	Rajputana	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
18 July	Mooltan	..	Colombo & Australia.
1 Aug.	Mantua*	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
15 Aug.	Comorin	..	Colombo, & Australia.
29 Aug.	Malwa	..	Colomb , Straits China & Japan
12 Sept.	Nalders	..	Colombo & Australia.
26 Sept.	Morea	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
10 Oct.	Narkunda	..	Colombo & Australia.
24 Oct.	Rawalpindi	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
7 Nov	Mooltan	..	Colombo and Australia.
21 Nov.	Ranchi	..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
5 Dec.	Maloja	..	Colomb and Australia
19 Dec.	Malwa	..	Colombo Straits China & Japan

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:

To Fremantle	£ 74
Adelaide	£ 76
Melbourne	£ 78
Sydney	£ 88
Brisbane	£ 89
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney	£108

Periods of availability 16 Weeks
Sailings approximately every month

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON

1930		
9 Apr.	Karoa ..	East and South Africa.
9 Apr.	Bankura ..	Verawal, Mangrole Karachi and PersianGulfPort
11 Apr.	Vasna ..	Basrah viaKarachi
12 Apr.	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha and O'Mandvi
12 Apr.	Ellora ..	Mombasa & Zanzibar via Marmag a Porbunder, P'Okha O'Mandvi. and Karachi
14 Apr.	Vita ..	

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 will be available from May to September 1930. The return voyage to be completed within 6 months from the date of sailing from Bombay.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wendnesday, Thursday Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO. Ballard Road Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leaves.
Sado Maru ..	5898	28 Mar.	12 Apr.
Fushimi Maru..	11000	....	@16 ,,
*Tottori Maru..	5973	15 Apr.	25 Apr.
Hakozaki Maru.	10500	....	@30 ,,
*Kurohime Maru	4697	20Apr.	30 Apr.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Apr.	14 May.
Hakusan Maru.	10500	....	@14May
Nagano Maru..	3824	4 May	14 May
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@28 ,
*Rangoon Maru	5029	17 May.	29 May.
*Yamagata Maru	3807	20 May.	30 May.
Harima Maru ..	10500	....	@11Jun

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Katori Maru ..	10000	17 Apr.	4 May.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	1 May	19 May.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	15 May.	2 June.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Tatenta Maru ..	22000	14 Apr.	22 April
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	23 Apr.	30 Apr.
Asama Maru ..	22000	1 May.	7 May.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

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RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

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By
C. RAJAGOPALACHAR.
Being notes made by him in Vellore jail from December 1921 to March, 1922.

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No V.P. orders will be executed.

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Phosferine Health Salt coaxes your digestion into working with the smoothness nature intended. Its crisp, clean, stimulating flavour puts you at once into that bright, alert mood to enjoy your breakfast. After thoroughly cleansing the system of impurities, just at the required moment, it builds up vitality and tone.

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An occasional glass of Phosferine Health Salt will at once dispel summer lassitude and that tired, languid feeling due to errors of diet or incomplete elimination of waste matter.

Phosferine HEALTH SALT
Tones as it Cleanses
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AGENTS: HORLICKS MALTED MILK CO., LIMITED, Post Box 2229, CALCUTTA

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"We owe thanks to Virol for the splendid specimen of British boyhood. I took Virol myself before baby was born. Since his birth Virol has been part of his daily diet. He has never had a day's illness, and has always been a joy to behold, good tempered and happy, and always a picture of health. It makes me happy to know he has such a splendid foundation to help him through life and the hardships of schooling." (Sgd.) Mrs. M. E. Barnett.

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A R2300

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PROFESSION.

N PURUSHOTTAM, original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelop to N PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda.
(P)

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R2302

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—GOLD WEST END WRIST WATCH, yesterday at 8 a.m. in National Procession at Mahalaxmi. Finder awarded Rs. Five. Apply Box No. 2489, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R2305

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NEW and Second-hand SCHOOL and COLLEGE BOOKS sold at cheapest rates, high literary books at 12 1/2 per cent discount. Current books purchased, College books at half price. Moffusil orders promptly executed. GENERAL BOOK DEPOT, Dwarkadas Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Bombay No. 4.
L 532

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—A large quantity of cartridges of different bores going at cheap rates. Apply for details to, A.D.C. IN CHARGE OF STATE ARMOURY, Orchha State, Tikamgarh C. I.
T n 531

PUBLIC NOTICES.

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HIS HIGHNESS' GOVERNMENT JAMMU & KASHMIR FINANCE & DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS, which should reach the undersigned not later than the 20th of May 1930, are invited for sole agencies for the following places for sale of raw silk, silk waste and cocoons produced in the Jammu and Kashmir State:—

1. One agency for the Punjab and North Western Frontier Provinces.
2. One agency for the United Provinces, Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and
3. One Agency for the Bombay Presidency and Southern India.

2. The agencies will be sanctioned for 3 years in the first instance.

3. Full particulars regarding terms, etc., can be had on application from the undersigned.

P. K. WATTAL,
Finance and Development Minister.
Dated Jammu, the 2nd April 1930.
530

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court (First Floor) on TUESDAY after-noon, the 8th Instant at 3 O'clock (S.T.)

BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court, Bombay 5th April 1930.
514

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

A FREEHOLD PLOT OF LAND at ANJIRWADY, Mazgaon admeasuring about 10,000 sq. yds. With extensive Mill-buildings, godowns and open space with Factory license. Apply for further particulars to THE WALLACE FLOUR MILLS Co., Ltd., 9 Wallace Street Fort, BOMBAY.
500

ENGINEERING COLLEGE

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

IT IS RESOLVED by the Syndicate that the Degree and Diploma Examinations will commence on MONDAY, 21st APRIL 1930.

CHARLES A. KING,
Principal.
513

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

—:o:—

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE POPERTIES SITUATE AT GHATKOPUR

Under instructions from BAI AIMAI SHAVAKSHA RUMWALLA, BAI BANUBAI SHAVAKSHAH TROMBAYWALLA and BOMANJI DARASHA RUMWALLA, the owners of the undermentioned immoveable properties, situate at Ghatkopur Messrs. LALA AND CO., Attorneys-at-Law will on SUNDAY, the 13th day of April, 1930, at 10 a.m. sell off the same by Public Auction. The sale will take place on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Khoti and Government land, situate in the village of Ghatkopur, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla, belonging to the Vendors and admeasuring 4050 square yards out of Survey No. 171, Palni No. 4.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Khoti and Government land, situate in the village of Ghatkopur Taluka Salsette District Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla, belonging to the Vendors and admeasuring 3381 square yards and registered under:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Phalni No.	Area.	Assessment.
207	171	0	4 (part)	0-27¾ Gunthas	
8	4	1 (part)	0	25½ Sq. Yds. 3381 Sq. Yds.	5-0-0

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. LALA & CO., Solicitors High Court at their Office at Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
521

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No 649 of 1930

(1.) N. H. MOOS, Esquire, Receiver (in Suit No. 2254) of 1927, Hirachand Hirji Khetsey vs. Doongersey Shivji and another) of the moneys and properties comprised in a Deed of Trust, dated 19th June, 1918, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant residing at Bandra without Bombay,
(2.) JAHVERCHAND DEWJI, and (3.) LAKMICHAND DEWJI, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants residing at Dongri Street, without the Fort of Bombay, minors by their next friend Mr. N. H. Moos of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant residing at Bandra on behalf of themselves and all other creditors of the estate of Khetsey Khiasey ... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

RAIMAL HIRJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendant.

NOTICE under O. 1, R. VIII of the Code of Civil Procedure.

To

The Creditors of the deceased Khetsey Khiasey and/or his firm of Hirji Khetsey & Co.

Pursuant to the order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Blackwell on the 25th day of March, 1930. Notice is hereby given under Order 1 Rule VIII of the Code of Civil Procedure that the above suit has been filed against the abovenamed Defendant by the Plaintiffs abovenamed on behalf of themselves and on behalf of all other creditors of the estate of Khetsey Khiasey for an order:—

(a) That the mortgage of the properties of the decease Khetsey Khiasey (described in Ex. A to the Plaint) effected by Bai Vejbai, widow of Khetsey Khiasey in favour of the defendant as stated in para 8 of the plaint be declared to be void and of no legal effect against the Plaintiffs and the other creditors of the deceased Khetsey Khiasey and if necessary, the same may be set aside,

(b) That the Decrees preliminary and final passed respectively on 13th day of July 1926 and on 31st day of March 1927 in favour of the defendant in High Court Suit No. 1417 of 1926 and the sale of the property at Poona to the defendant may be declared to be void and of no legal effect and are not binding on the plaintiffs and the other creditors of the said deceased Khetsey Khiasey,

(c) That it may be declared that the said properties form part of the estate of the said Khetsey Khiasey free from the charge or mortgage claimed by the defendant and the said properties are liable to distribution amongst the creditors of the said Khetsey Khiasey in due course of administration,

(d) That the defendant may be ordered to forthwith hand over the title-deeds of

LEGAL NOTICES

the said properties to the Receiver of the estate of Khetsey Khiasey in Suit No. 2253 of 1927 or to any other person named by this Hon'ble Court,

(e) That pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit the defendant and his agent and/or servants be restrained by an order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court from further executing the said Decrees in Suit No. 1417 of 1926 and/or effecting sale of the said properties at Matunga and Tandel Street or applying for confirmation of the sale of the said Poona property,

(f) That it may be ordered that the defendant shall not be entitled to receive any payment as a creditor from the estate of the said Khetsey Khiasey until all the other creditors of the said deceased have received payment in respect of their debts proportionately to the sum of Rs. 7,959 received by the defendant from the Land Acquisition Officer as mentioned in para 14 of the plaint or in the alternative, the defendant may be ordered to pay the said amount to the Receiver of the estate of the said Khetsey Khiasey,

(g) That the defendant may be ordered to pay the plaintiffs costs of this suit or that plaintiffs costs may otherwise be provided for,

(h) That the plaintiffs may have such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.

And that the hearing of the above suit is fixed for the 23rd day of June, 1930.

Dated this 3rd day of April, 1930.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY,

The 3rd day of April, 1930.
Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
519

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI AND CO.

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY AT KAMATIPURA 6TH STREET

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Mr. Cooverji R. Billimoria Vakil for the Mortgagees, Messrs Jiwraj Jasraj and Mohanlal Jiwraj and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Satwaji Moglaji Manjarkar, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on TUESDAY, the 8th April 1930 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece of leasehold land with dwelling house at 6th Kamathipura Street by admeasurement 63 square yards registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 16159, New Survey No. 6223 and Cadastral No. 668 Division Byculla and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 1532 Street Nos. 83-85-87.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please applpy to Mr. Cooverji R. Billimoria, Vakil for the Mortgagees or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO..

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

123, Medows St., Fort, BOMBAY.

BONAFIDE SALE OF FURNITURE ON SUNDAY, THE 13TH APRIL, 1930, AT 10-30 IN THE MORNING, AT THE BUNGALOW KNOWN AS "LAWNSIDE," AT HARKNESS ROAD (MALABAR HILL).

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under instructions of Miss Ida Gahagan and of the Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Ronald Hayes Gahagan sell by Public Auction at the residence as above the furniture and all other articles of Miss Gahagan and of the late Mr. Gahagan comprising English black and gold lacquered settee, deep seated easy chairs and occasional chairs, old designed drawing room suite, old Chinese gold lacquered card table, English Mahogany centre table in three tiers, mother of pearl and ivory inlaid portrait frames, mother of pearl inlaid teapoys, English convex plate glass curious cabinets, English silverware cabinet, expanding dining table, side board, brass bedsteads, almyrahs, wardrobes, chest of drawers, dressing tables, superior plated and silverware Chinese and Japanese decorative articles, pictures and other household articles.

Will be on view two days previous to sale.

Catalogues may be obtained of the Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

The Indian Review

MARCH CONTENTS.

THE ETHICS OF LITERARY BIOGRAPHY. By Sir Denys Bray.

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE. By Prof. M. V. Subramanyam, M.A., L.T.

HINDU-MOSLEM UNITY By Prof. Narendra Krishna Sinha.

RESTRAINT OF MUSSALMAN CHILD MARRIAGE. By Mr. Ahmad Shafi.

THE PROBLEM OF THE INDIAN COMMON SALT. By Prof. K C. Viraraghavan, M.A.

INDO-MALAYAN RELATIONS. By Mr. A. H. Fonseca.

THE IDEA OF FUNCTION IN EDUCATION. By Dr. G. S. Krishnayya, M.A., Ph.D.

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF INDIA By Mr. N. Bhaskaran Pillai, B.A.

HINDU WOMAN'S INHERITANCE RIGHTS. By Mr. P. S. Phadnis, B.A.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

GANDHI'S LETTER TO THE VICEROY.

THE EDUCATION OF RURAL INDIA. By Mr. A. Ramaiya M.A., B.L., F.R.E.S.

SASTRI'S REPORT ON KENYA PROBELM.

CUSTOMS REVENUE IN INDIA. By Mr. M. K. Muniswamy Aiyar, M.A., B.L.

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THE CONDITION OF INDIAN AGRICULTURE. By Mr. S. Ramachandra Aiyer.

Single Copy As. 8.
Annual Subscription Rs. 5.

If you have not already seen the "Indian Review," edited by Mr. G. A. Natesan, the best, the cheapest and "The most up-to-date Indian Periodical," send your name and address with a Four-anna (6d.) postage stamp for a free specimen copy. Annual Subscription to the "Review" : Indian Rs. 5 (Five): Foreign Rs. 7-8 or 12 sh.; 3 dollars U.S.A. Subscription can commence from any month. A few copies from the beginning of the year are also available. Thus any one who wishes to have a set for the whole year can subscribe from January.

G. A. Natesan & Co. G. T. Madras

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THE NEW.
Pathe Cinema
Lamington Rd. (Queen's Rd. End) Phone 41561
TIME OF SHOWING
6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 4 p.m. on Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays.
COLLEEN MOORE
IN
LILAC TIME
with Gary Cooper
A Colossal spectacle of air-fighting woven round a beautiful love story.
STAGE STRUCK (CARTOON)
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE (TOPICAL.)
COMING SHORTLY:
"THE GODLESS GIRL."
A masterly and sympathetic treatment of a subject of vital importance to humanity—is there a GOD? Emphatically one of the most amazing pictures ever produced. You should not fail to see it.
HAVE YOU HEARD THE COCK CROW?

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Sandhurst Road,
To-day Only 5-15, 7, 8-45 &10-30.
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with
ROD LA ROCQUE
TO-MORROW
Thrills of a New Frontier!
TOM MIX
IN
"THE DRIFTER"
with TONY the wonder horse.

THE RIALTO
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JOHN GILBERT
JOAN CRAWFORD
in
FOUR WALLS
Spectacular Gun-fights! Remarkable Romance! Mother-love Appeal!

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
A Story of Primitive Passion and White Man's Love
THE GATEWAY OF THE MOON
Featuring
"DOLORES DEL RIO."
How Men build civilization in the tropics at the cost of native life and happiness.
and
MISS NEPEAN
and
MISS OWER
Classical Dancers.

Excelsior Theatre
6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE FOUR FEATHERS
Featuring
CLIVE BROOK,
RICHARD ARLEN,
FAY WRAY.
A Romance that stretches across two Continents with
SCENES ACTUALLY FILMED IN AFRICA!
SEE—The Gigantic Jungle Scenes..Thousands of Hippos in a Mad Stampede..Terrified Baboons racing against Death! Thrill to the wild charge of a host of Natives on racing Camels!

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For centuries Scottish oats have been the source of that vigour and hardihood which were symbolised in the Lion & Unicorn. To get this 'Food of a Mighty Race' insist on Scott's Porage Oats
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FROM THE RAYS OF THE SUN
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Can be worn over your usual glasses
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Protect your Eyes!
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Hakim Brothers,
Abdul Rehman St Bombay 3

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

PRESENT SITUATION.—Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha a public meeting of the ladies of Bombay will be held at Vanita Vishram Hall, on Wednesday (the 9th instant), at 3-30 p.m., when Sardar Shardulsinh will address the meeting on present situation. All ladies are cordially invited.

RAM JAYANTI.—Under the auspicies of the Rhashtriya Stree Sabha and the Gujjer Ladies Social Club a meeting will be held at Madhavbag, to-day (Tuesday), at 4 p.m. to celebrate Ram Jayanti when Pandit Lalan will speak.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The P. & O. Mail steamer "Viceroy of India" with Mails from London of 3rd instant left Marseilles at 4-30 a.m. on the 5th instant.

The P. & O. Mail steamer "Razmak" with the Mails from London of 27th ultimo arrived at Aden at 10-30 a.m. on the 6th instant and left there at 4 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 11th instant.

PUBLIC MEETING OF ANTYAJAS.—A public meeting under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha will be held to-day (Tuesday), in the Maidan opposite the Gold Mohar Mills, Dadar, Main Road, for the celebration of Ram Navmi by the Antyajas. Speakers:—Pundit Sunderlalji, Sirdar Sadulsingh Kavisree, Vndh Kavi Hansraj.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—A special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Thursday, (the 10th instant), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress Office.

PUBLIC MEETING AT GHATKOPER.—A public meeting will be held at Hanuman Vyayam Shala, Ghatkopar, to-day (Tuesday), at 9 p.m. to congratulate Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj and others on their arrest.

"POVERTY OF INDIA"

—:o:—

Public Meeting Of Women.

Under the joint auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha and Gujjar Ladies Social Club a public meeting of women will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 4 p.m., at Madhavbag, C. P. Tank Road.

When Pandit Sundarlalji, Sardar Shhardulsing Kavishver, Pandit Lalan will speak on the "Poverty of India."

ROMANCE OF MEDICINE

MAGICAL SKIN CURE COMPOUNDED FROM RARE HERBAL EXTRACTS.

One of the greatest romances of modern medicine is the production of Zam-Buk. This famous balm is a unique association of very valuable extracts from herbs that have to be sought in countries so far apart as China, Spain, Japan, England Tasmania and France.

These rare herbs are gathered just at the right season of the year when their natural juices and medicinal contents are at their best. On this knowledge and on the careful scientific manner in which these extracts are refined and united, depends the efficacy of Zam-Buk.

Ready for instant use, Zam-Buk is either smeared direct on to the skin, or spread on a piece of lint or clean rag, and then applied. Being free from all coarse drugs and rancid fats, Zam-Buk is able to enter the tiny pores of the skin and thus heal from below.

Zam-Buk swiftly allays pain, irritation and swelling. It excludes and kills the germs of festering and blood-poison, and quickly grows new healthy skin.

Apply Zam-Buk in all cases of eczema, ulcers, bad legs, poisoned sores, prickly heat and ringworm. Also indispensable for insect bites, cuts, burns, scalds, and that weakening bowel trouble—piles.

Specially equipped laboratories at Calcutta and in four other important centres are needed to supply the world demand for Zam-Buk. Obtainable of medicine dealers everywhere Re. One or Rs. 2-8 a box. Agents: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd., Charni Road, Bombay.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME

—:o:—

7-0 a.m. Cotton Prices: Liverpool and New York Closing Rates.
1130 a.m. European Gramophone Records.
12-0 noon Indian Gramophone Records.
12-30 p.m. Bombay Cotton Market: Opening Rates.
7-0 p.m. Our First Broadcast: Comedians and Comediennes in Records. (Recorded.)
8-0 p.m. Cotton Prices: Liverpool Opening Rate, Bombay Market Closing Rates. Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat and other Market prices. Stock Exchange Prices.
9-0 p.m. Weather Report. News Bulletin. Cotton Prices: New York Opening Rate, Liverpool Closing (or latest available) Rates and Bombay Current Rate.
9-30 p.m. Miss S. Udwadia, Vocal Music.
9-50 p.m. Vilayat Hussain, Vocal Music.
10-35 p.m. K. R. Mulay, Sitar Solo.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.

—:o:—

Annual Sports.

The prize distribution of the annual sports of the Bombay Municipal Schools was held at Gilder Tank Road, Bombay, on Saturday evening under the presidentship of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad.

Dr. J. Vora, Chairman of the Schools Committee, reviewed the progress made by the Schools Committee, since the retirement of Sir Chimanlal, in the direction of physical training. The Corporation had appointed a Special Committee to consider proposals for imparting compulsory physical training in all municipal schools. The Schools Committee had been asked to make an exhaustive report on the queestion, and shortly the committee would prepare a scheme for compulsory physical training. For the present the committee decided to train ordinary teachers and it was proposed that every teacher should give lessons to his or her class.

Since 1920 the Committee made strenuous efforts about the introduction of compulsory education which has now been introduced in certain wards. Itwas proposed to extend the scheme to the suburbs as well. The present as accorded submitted was a display and the motion of that by governor primary education.

Sir Chimanlal addressing as Chairman said that the Committee and the Municipality of the furtherance of the committees' work particularly settlem the matter.

After the distributed the prizes a vote of thanks which the

DR.

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POONA DAY BY DAY.

SUMMER SEASON IN FULL SWING.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, April 6.

The summer is said to begin immediately after the Mahashivratri day in Poona. But that is only the barest beginning. Now it may be said to be almost in full swing. The temperature rises high in the noon and the rays of the sun have become exceedingly scorching. The large number of bootohs of sugar-cane-juice at every important corner of the streets, the grating noise of the crushers being heard without rest, the temporary erection of cold-drink shops, etc., of course show that the season is on. But at present the spell of the season is particularly dull. The students who form the liveliest part of the population are either away to their homes on vacation or are busily occupied with the coming examinations that are to come on here in the Fergusson Hostels Quadrangle.

To the beginning of May and the end of April, outsiders and other provincials flock Poona for passing their vacation in this comparatively cool part of Maharashtra or for some ceremony or thread the number in the month of Shravan is legion. To-day, of course are a few thread-ceremonies celebrated here and there obnoxious street walker off and across a procession of gentlemen in full livery advertised with music and the night have their sleep disturbed by the procession of the bo ceremony has been the day in the sight of these proces ciality of Poona. Ho month of Va'shakh a be seen 'in excelsis'. held to be the best market for the settl

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Campaign.

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clearing of such functions. Then the whole city is marriage-ridden, as it were and all the citizens are as busy as a bee during the period.

LECTURE SERIES.

Another distinctive feature of the summer in full swing is the Spring Lecture Service. It takes its roots from the great days of Justice Ranade and Tilak and they have become a permanent institution. This series attacks a number of renowned scholars and lecturers. Every evening the Shivaji Mandir, where the lectures are delivered, is transferred into a very active piece of land and becomes the favourite haunt of all sorts of persons, citizens of Poona and those who make Poona their summer residence for one reason or another. The series is expected to begin by the end of this month is always looked forward to with great joy. This year the Secretaries are: (1) Mr. B. J. Gokhale, (2) Mr. V. K. Joshi, (3) Mr. D. G. Yerodekar and (4) Mr. L. D. Joshi. They are all enthusiastic and will do their best to make the series a success.

The public mind appears to be anxious about the future of the Civil Disobedience campaign. It was noted with joy and pride that in the first batch that broke the Salt Law this morning at Vile Parle were some Maharashtriyans.

The case in which Kondabai Bapu Ramoshi has been charged with poisoning her husband has been referred by the Sessions Judge to the High Court as he differed from the "Not Guilty" verdict of the Jury.

In House No. 1406 of Ravivar Peth, a fire broke out in the noon on the 1st instant, on account of the hot coals not having been fully cooled by a woman resident. ut Rs. 5,000 is the calculated of the part of the house ed down.

OF SARDA ACT

—:o:—

Bombay Satyagrahis' List Swells.

—:o:—

(Through the Bombay Satyagraha Committee.)

The following is a further list of Bombay's "Iron-sides" in the Non-violent Army of Indian Independence:—

501 Sjt. Rajendra Nath Shrivasta.
502 „ Chandgilal Varma.
503 „ Bajrangbali Devisahay Bajpai.
504 „ Chandrabhai Awasthi.
505 „ Baijnath Ramanand Misra.
506 „ Jagdamaprasad Jaibarao Tiwari.
507 „ P. Achut Menon.
508 „ Mohanlal Dayabhai.
509 „ Vishram Velji Popat.
510 „ Laxmidas Shamji.
511 „ Mangaldas Nathubhai Gandha.
512 „ R. Natesan.
513 „ Jagannath Mahipsingh.
514 „ Vadilal Khushalchand.
515 „ Thobandas Ujamsi Shah.
516 „ Batukbhai Thakorbhai Desai.
517 „ Vyankat Lavuman Tekwar.
518 „ Ratilal Rewashankar Joshi.
519 „ Naishadrai Bapalal Dave.
520 „ Madhusudan Pyarelal Mathurawalla.
521 „ Tukaram Vithu Vaigankar.
522 „ Ramniklal Manilal Choksi.
523 „ L. V. Narayanan.
524 „ Kalyanji Bhanji Chhoda.
525 „ Shri Gopal Sharma.
526 „ Chotalal Sukhlal Shah.
527 „ Popatlal Khimji Shah Chudawala.
528 „ Laxmidas Ottamchand.
529 „ Karsanji Damodar.
530 „ Girdhar Mulji Shah.
531 „ Somnath Bhudar Badolkar Bhatt.
532 „ Harisandas Ranchoddas Rajput.
533 „ Karsandas Narotumdas Rajput.
534 „ Dayashankar M. Bhatt.
535 „ Ratanji Rancho Kunchiwala.
536 „ Ravjibhai Kuberdas Gandhi.
537 „ Mohanlal Haridas Vora.
538 „ Amritlal Nathubhai Mehta.
539 „ Gokuldas Dharamsi Thakar.
540 „ Chotalal Monji Bhuwa.
541 „ Pranchand Chaganlal Vora.
542 „ Shantilal Bapulal Shah.
543 „ Dayaram Bhaishankar Rajgor.
544 „ Chandrashankar Vanmali.
545 „ Nandlal Mohanlal Thakar.
546 „ Vrajlal Rugnath Mehta.
547 „ Ochavlal Mathuradas Kapadwanjwala.
548 „ Kantilal Maneklal Kapadwanjwala.
549 „ Jagannath Chaturbhuj Jagal.
„ Ibrahimbhai Mahomed Ahmedabadi.

SUPPORT MAHATMA'S MOVEMENT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—At this critical juncture in the history of our country when Mahatmaji is undergoing a lot of sufferings for the sake of the Motherland, may I suggest a way of helping the movement to those who are not able to join it, as active workers. Mahatmaji's campaign will necessarily require money as also men. A number of people residing in suburbs who actively sympathise, but who are not able to join the fight for certain reasons or other and who travel by second or first class can easily travel by third class and hand over the savings or at least a part of it to the fund to help the national cause. In his way they will be able to help the movement as also will bring the Railway Companies to their senses to avoid extravagant waste of money and thereby increase of fares which they did some years back. To put this in practice some of us have already changed our 2nd class season tickets to 3rd class ones and are sending the amount to the proper authorities.—Yours, etc.,

H.

Bombay, April 4.

BOYCOTT THE THE "TIMES"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—When there is a strong movement everywhere to boycott the "Indian Daily Mail" and the "Hindustan" for writing against Mahatmaji, is it not time to boycott the "Times of India" also which is writing and twisting the matters about Mahatmaji in a equally bad way?—Yours, etc.,

H.

Bombay, April 4.

SWADESHI GOODS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—There was a query some days back in the "Bombay Chronicle" asking the names of those mills which use pure Swadeshi yarn in their goods. In reply I beg to state that in Khatau Makanji Mills all counts of cotton yarn used in the manufacture of the cloth are spun and woven in the mill itself.

The cotton used for all coarse counts is also Indian while for those counts which cannot be spun from Indian cotton, African cotton purchased from Indian merchants is used. Thus all goods made of cotton yarns are from pure Swadeshi yarn. If anyone from the public has any doubt about this he or she is quite welcome to the mill, when the management will willingly show them the processes and convince them of the correctness of this statement which is issued with the only object of helping those who want to buy pure Swadeshi goods.—Yours, etc.,

H. L. DAWLATJADA,
General Manager,
Khatau Makanji C. & W. Mill.

N.B.—The art silk which is used in certain sorts is foreign and of non-British origin mostly.

STOP PRESS.

MRS. NAIDU BREAKS SALT LAWS.

—:o:—

CAMP DANDI, April 7.

For the whole of to-day the vast expense of sea coast here was full of hundreds of men, women and children, picking up contraband salt from creeks and pits. Gandhiji's batch of Satyagrahis also were busy throughout picking up salt and in this way they collected about three maunds. While Gandhiji confined himself to his room, women of the surrounding villages, assisted by children, were also busy picking up natural salt leaving their household duties.

Mr. Abbas Tyabji and Mrs. Naidu broke the law to-day noon by picking up contraband salt. Mrs. Naidu said she broke the law to record her protest against the unjust law.—Free Press.

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WHY not? It is a matter of nerves and arteries. Good red blood feeds the nerves and does not thicken the arteries.

If you feel old and worn out there is a cause. Your blood wants rejuvenating.

Take a course of

IRON JELLOIDS

They were made for cases like yours.

They will give you robust health and elastic step, full pulsing red blood and well braced nerves. They will enable you to hold your own in the battle of life.

POOR blood gives poor service. Why not obtain the best? It is easily available and at a price well within your reach. Iron Jelloids are sold by all chemists at Re. 1 for a trial size lasting 10 days, and Rs. 2-12 for a full size bottle of 40 days supply.

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7. Li...		

INDIA MUST MOVE

BY

An Overseas Visitor.

In 1927, the latest year for which statistics are available, the number of deaths in British India amounted to 6,009,729, of which considerably over half were caused by fever. Figures shewing the incidence of different fevers are to be had only in a few cases. But when it is revealed that, in 1927, out of 786,552 deaths ascribed to fevers in the United Provinces, and out of 789,006 in Bengal, 630,618 and 429,143 respectively were due to malaria, some idea can be gained of the ravages of this disease among the Indian population. The total deaths for the year in these two administrations were 2,214,445, of which 1,109,761, *more than half*, were caused by malaria alone. And statistics shew that this ratio is more or less generally applicable not only to British India, but to the Native States in addition. Lieutenant-Colonel Mackie, in his report on Delhi Province for 1927, writes: "What will visitors from enlightened countries think..... when they see no serious endeavour being made to prevent this eminently preventible disease?" Half the total deaths in India, in fact, are caused by an "eminently preventible disease."

Owing to the Anopheles mosquito's habit of breeding on water, the methods of prevention are two: drainage and oiling. The former, being the more permanent, requires large capital outlay and considerable time to achieve result Oiling, on the other hand, is immediate in its effect, and though implying a regular annual expenditure, is relatively cheap. In the case of public works such as canals and tanks, it is the only remedy.

The first important experiment in malaria prevention on a large scale took place in 1904, when the completion and subsequent maintenance of the Panama Canal were seriously threatened by the disease. The system of spraying water-surfaces with oil was then adopted, and was emulated in the Malay States, whose authorities have paid it unceasing tribute. So much interest has this method aroused, that a whole literature has been created round it, in French, German, and Dutch as well as English.

An oiled water-surface affects the mosquito community in various ways. It prevents the adult mosquito from laying. It envelopes the already existing eggs in a film which precludes their hatching. And it makes it impossible for the already existing larva to breathe, since, on the creature's coming to the surface, the oil enters the respiratory tubes and suffocates it. But the success of this method depends on the capacity of the oil used to cover the surface in question. As the result of many years' experience, a mixture of various petroleum oils has been arrived at, which combines in the greatest possible proportion the poisoning, suffocating and spreading qualities essential. This solution is the cheapest and most effective weapon against this "eminently preventible disease" yet evolved.—*Burmah-Shell Bulletin No. 21.*

TWO FLATS ARE TO BE LET

In RAVAL BUILDING, opposite N. Powell and Co., Lamington Road, to Vegetarian Hindus. Rent Rs. 210 and Rs. 220 per month for permanent tenants.

Apply third floor to the owner.

Platinum Pure

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(Supplied in plate and wire)

Protect your Jewels by setting them in this richest and strongest metal.

AUTOMATIC TELEPHONES

Probably comparatively few of the citizens of Bombay realize that when Automatic Telephony was installed in Bombay, it was the biggest Automatic System outside the United States of America. Most citizens will, however, agree that it was proved to be a very great improvement over the old system. Some 70,000 miles of wire runs underground in Bombay and Salsette and is available for the use of all subscribers to the System who pay the following scale of charges:—

BUSINESS LINES:—

Rs. 300 per annum payable in advance,

or

Rs. 310 per annum payable as follows:—

Rs. 110 at the commencement of the year of service,

Rs. 100 after the expiration of four months of the year of service,

Rs. 100 after the expiration of eight months of the year of service.

RESIDENTIAL LINES:—

Rs. 210 per annum payable in advance,

or

Rs. 220 per annum payable as follows:—

Rs. 100 at the commencement of the year of service,

Rs. 60 after the expiration of four months of the year of service.

Rs. 60 after the expiration of eight months of the year of service.

TWO-PARTY LINES:—

Rs. 150 per annum payable in advance by each subscriber,

or

as follows:—

Rs. 50 at the commencement of the year of service,

Rs. 50 after the expiration of four months of the year of service,

Rs. 50 after the expiration of eight months of the year of service.

The Two-party Line Service offers all the facilities of the ordinary Residential Telephone service and like it is secret, the only difference being that the subscriber shares the line with one other subscriben and neither of the Two-party Line subscribers can communicate with the other by means of the Two-party Line, nor can either of them make or receive calls when the other is using the apparatus.

Thus a business man can have an exchange line in his office at a cost of approximately 13 as. 2 ps. per day while a line in a bungalow costs only 9 as. 2 1-2 ps. per day, or if two subscribers share a line only 6 as. 7 ps., per day.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, APRIL 8TH 1930.

TRIAL OF STRENGTH

—:o:—

The Satyagraha campaign which was inaugurated on Sunday has already made astonishing progress. Almost every province has either started the campaign or is making the most vigorous efforts to start it before the close of the National Week. The vast throngs that w[itn]essed the making of contr[aband] salt in Bombay by Mr. K. F. [Nari]man, Mrs. Avantikabai [Gokhale], Mrs. Kamaladevi Chatt[opadhyaya] and seven other Satyag[rahis] fied to the unprecede[nted] siasm among the classes and creeds a[t] graha movement ever, easily bear[s] the most succes[sful] movement. It h[as] number of ar[rests] has started [in] of centres [and] arrests an[d] deed, see[ms] campaig[n] and vince. ture paign has been carried on. The prominent persons arrested so far are Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj, Mr. Ramdas Gandhi, Dr. Chandulal Desai, Mr. Manilal Kothari, Durbar Gopaldas, Mr. Gokuldas Talati, Mr. Amritlal Seth, Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan and Mr. Ashabhai Patel. These arrests show that the policy of the Government is to measure the strength of the movement by taking away the leaders. Mahatma Gandhi says: "Now is the time for everyone to be both chief and follower" and all signs show that the arrest of leaders will not arrest the progress of the movement. Bombay will observe a hartal to-day in honour of the arrest of Mr. Nariman and Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj. We have no doubt the hartal will be peaceful and successful. We cannot too strongly emphasise the need for maintaining the atmosphere of complete non-violence. The hartal to be successful must be a spontaneous one and there should not be the slightest effort or suggestion towards compulsion of any kind. Non-violence is the sheet-anchor of Satyagraha and we trust Bombay will to-day bear in mind the message of Mr. Nariman who reminds it that the country has pledged itself to non-violence quite to the end. Gandhiji himself has stated that exception may not be taken to the arrests for civil disobedience. But Durbar Gopaldas has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment for alleged sedition. The prosecution in this case is glaringly inconsistent with the assurance recently given by the Secretary of State and the Viceroy that persons would not be prosecuted unless their speeches or writings were likely to result in violence. It is impossible to believe that Durbar Gopaldas could have said or done anything to incite people to violence. He is known to be too loyal a follower of Gandhiji to do any such thing. In any case the sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment is indefensible. We do not know yet for certain on what charge Mr. Talati was given the same harsh punishment.

The case of Mr. Ashabhai Patel is a gross abuse of justice. He ha[s] been sentenced to two years' ri[gor]ous imprisonment and a fin[e] Rs. 500 or in default further [rig]rous imprisonment of months. And the char[ge] him is that he aided the removal of [cer]utensils purchased newly appointe[d] vanias, recrui[ted] take the pl[edge] bents who the full f[ree] us we hav[e] that the [Con]of the f[ree] even if sumed it we save ri[ght] te f[ree]

mination to take them most speedily along the path to Dominion Status." That, says the paper, "is the one real and finally effective answer to Mr. Gandhi and his followers." This stuff is too vague to be intelligible. If the "Daily Herald" at all suggests that Indians should be dealt with as people that are going to be free and self-governing in the immediate future, it must be said that Government seem to have begun to move exactly in the opposite direction. The "Daily Mirror" more frankly states: "Eventually we shall have to command or go." Mahatmaji's latest message to the people is a fitting retort to this threat. India refuses to be commanded except by a truly national Government.

BLOCKADING TRUTH.

—:o:—

Our correspondent in New York, Mr. Rezmie, draws pointed attention, in his latest contribution regarding the rapidly growing interest in America in the situation in this country, to the persistent efforts made by certain news agencies to misrepresent grossly the non-violent struggle initiated under Mahatma Gandhi's leadership to win freedom for India. These agencies gathering their news from jaundiced Lond[on] sources serve for their custo[mers] in America distorted account[s] the struggle, representing it violent "war" under the g[uise] non-violence. But for th[e] titude of Mr. Rezmie a[nd] workers in publicly against this misrepre[sen]for the welcome f[ound] American Press [in] importance of m[ore] acquainted with the Indian s[ub]anxious to k[now] her strugg[le] be at the veyors i[n] them a of Indi[a] that nath[ing] pai[d] m[en]

AMERICA'S INTEREST IN INDIAN INDEPENDENCE.

ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA EXPOSED.

By T. [R]ezmie.

New York, March 14.

In the last few dispatches I have tried to give you as adequate[ly] as possible an account of conditions existing in Am[erica] with regard to the Indian pendence movement. It mu[st] become clear by now th[at] sources of information at[hand] dia which the Americans [have] at present are not exactly ful or ideal. In fact not [one] the foreign agencies—new[s] ing organizations, B[ureaus] Pro-British Propaga[nda]—the cause of disseminatin[g] deal of falsehood a[nd] accounts of the af[fairs] but some of the In[dian] aries are bent on [doing] much harm, whi[le] stupidity think[s] as the alien en[emy] JAWAHARLA[L] But while [the] caps contin[ue] ening the continues 22. had a assertio[n] of non press[ure] natio[n] Feb[ruary] an[d] A[ll] [Con]ance the world over, [dis]patch from "Pandit [Je]President of the In[dian] [Na]al Congress", dated [Ap]. In this message Pan[dit] [Ne]rlal had outlined briefly [the] lution of the Working [Co]e of the Congress where[by] Great Leader, had been [em]red to inaugurate the [civ]ent of Civil Disobedience, [ove]ver and in whatever place [ch]ose. Also the mesage re[ad] ned and emphasized the stead[y] loyalty of the Indian [Co]ss to truth and non-viol[ence] was accompanied in the [Ind]an papers with a [fac]rticle by me. My intended to make lesson of the [Ja]

TEXT OF M[ESSAGE].

I send yo[u]

both,

[Ra]

[DE]P MISREPRE-

[ac]cording to Mr. [Se]ret Mahatma [Ga]s. [Th]ry of his views [wh]ich has just [ma]e," wrote Mr. [Ga]he existence in [the]forces of vio[lent] ment determin[ed] disobedience [to] disposal, the [the] allies of the [ha]ve become cal[led] n and the suf[fer]s, and the vio[lence] n this atmos[phere] he Gandhi fol[lows] hus:

[It] will spread [th]at it will call party of viol[ence] he mistake of [Ga]on. 'The non[vio]then prove its und to powder [st]ones.' If there [is] is well for In[dia] My hopes and [re]n an ever-in[cre]e existence of [no]non-violence.'

[Ac]tion from him [wa]nted here as[sa]icate from the [Ga]t lurking sus[pi]might be [a] compromise [ma]intenance it [Ga]ers. To Gan[dhi] dearer and [ev]ing than wrest [th]ds."

[Th]effect [Ga]satis[fac]s from [Ga]and [Ga]g me [Ga]andhi [Ga]news[pa]e edi[to]lease, [Ga]said [Ga]athe[ri]ds of [In]dia" [Ga]ding [fa]facts [re]eases in

[TH].

[I] [Ga]ted [Ga]her It [Ga]pay [Ga]el, [Ga]aid [Ga]he [Ga]to [Ga]he [Ga]d [Ga]ce [Ga]a [Ga]e [Ga]p [Ga]e [Ga]er [Ga]ad [In]dia [Ga]ss" [Ga]em

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Useful Alternatives.

In various parts of the country where civil disobedience against salt laws is not practicable, the Satyagrahis have decided to start a vigorous campaign against foreign cloth and liquor, including peaceful picketing. The advantage of this campaign is that it tells if picketing is not forbidden, and it tells more if picketing is forbidden and persisted in. Even at those centres where the Salt Act Satyagraha is getting into swing, the boycott of foreign cloth is very popular. At Ville Parle, for instance, there was a bonfire of foreign clothes on the night of the 6th April; and throughout Gujarat the propaganda against foreign cloth and liquor is silently but most effectively carried on. The campaign has received a powerful stimulus from the not unexpected attitude of the Bombay Piecegoods merchants in favour of the boycott of foreign cloth. It is bound to receive a much greater stimulus if, following Gandhi's advice, a large number of women volunteers concentrate on the boycott movement.

Entertainment First.

It is interesting to learn that the British Government has paid earlier attention to the task of providing entertainment to the members of the proposed "Round Table Conference" than to that of determining the composition of the Conference or its terms of reference. The Government has accordingly appointed a Hospitality Committee under the chairmanship of Mrs. Graham, wife of a Cabinet Minister. It probably believes that the present supporters of the Conference will attend it whatever its composition or powers may be. Yet the preparations about entertainment strike us as being somewhat premature. To judge from his latest speech at Delhi, Pandit Malaviya, who represents the foremost section of the supporters of the Conference, does not seem to be much enamoured now of that show. He is reported to have exposed the utter hollowness of the Conference when Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders had set their faces against it. If it is true that he purchased contraband salt at a public meeting, he may be unable to attend the Conference even if he should care to do so now.

Worthy Volunteers.

Those who insinuated that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu did not approve of the Salt Satyagraha will be surprised to learn that she is to lead the movement at Dandi or elsewhere in the event of Mahatma Gandhi and his successor, Mr. Abbas Tyabji, being arrested. Mrs. Naidu was Gandhiji's foremost lieutenant in the Satyagraha movement of 1919 and, as she herself remarks in her public statement, "there will not be many, if indeed there be any among those who stood with him in his first Satyagraha campaign in 1919 who would long be content to remain aloof from the common struggle and immune from the common risk." Another worthy Satyagrahi volunteer is Acharya P. C. Ray who while welcoming Mr. Sen Gupta back to Calcutta from the Rangoon Prison, said: "I am old. But should such an auspicious day come when Mahatmaji, Mr. Sen Gupta and other leaders should be arrested, I would not lag behind. Satyagraha for a cause like India's freedom and under a leader like Gandhiji cannot but appeal alike to young and old, and men and women."

A Thought For The Day.

"No man is good enough to rule another man, and no nation is good enough to rule another nation. For a man to rule himself is liberty: for a nation to rule itself is liberty. But for either to rule another is tyranny. If a nation robs another of its freedom, it does not deserve freedom for itself."

—LINCOLN.

His Difficulty.

Manager: "How long do you want to be away on your honeymoon?"

Clerk: "Well, sir—er—how long would you suggest?"

Manager: "How do I know? I haven't seen the bride."

GANDHIJI TO LEAD ATT SATYAGRAHIS.

(Continued From page 1

taken timely care to destroy it. That was a monstrosity which it was their duty to get rid of. When they made a beginning in the morning he had himself picked up more mud than salt, but after washing and cleausing he could get two tolas of pure quantity which was sufficient for his day's requirements. That was only a beginning but that signfied great things. To-day those who had broken the law had become either thieves or owner.

WASTE.

He then referred to the raid at Aat. Mr. Antia, the police officer in charge, had shown considerable prudence in his behaviour. That was the victory of ahinsa. What an amount of public money Government had wasted in confiscating that salt?

Gandhiji then made a reference to the arrest of Lala Shyamlal of Rotak under section 124A. He paid a glowing tribute to Lala Shyamlal for his excellent national work.

GANDHIJI DISSATISFIED.

He could not understand the policy of Government in arresting other workers and leaving him alone. Not that he was anxious to be arrested, but that was not a just course. He did not expect any greater honours by his arrest. He was already a Mahatma. He did not want the title of Mahatma.

GREATEST OFFENDER.

He was not at all anxious to go gaol. Surely he enjoyed the good climate of Dandi. Government must arrest him before others, because he was the greatest offender. It was the duty of every person in Rotak to commit breach of 124A under which Lala Shyamlal was arrested. In conclusion Gandhiji asked the people not to eat taxed salt any more.

EAT CONTRABAND SALT.

The only salt they could eat hereafter was the untaxed salt. At the close of the meeting two tolas of salt which Gandhiji had picked up this morning was auctioned for Rs. 525. The last bid was given by Ranchhorbhai Shodhan, an Ahmedabad millowner.

GANDHIJI AT ATT.

—:o:—

Situation Very Lively.

(From Our Special Representative.)

CAMP DANDI, April 7.

Immediately after the arrests of two volunteers at Aat Gandhiji accompanied by Mr. Abbas Tyabji and Mrs. Naidu repaired to the scene to see things for himself. The Police had disappeared from the scene by that time Volunteers flocked to the camp to see Gandhiji. As he was observing silence, Gandhiji could not speak. but he laughed to his hearts content at the sight of the volunteers.

MIGHTILY PLEASED.

He was particularly pleased to see a band of women who were not even volunteers carrying in their saries illicit salt. He patted a volunteer on the back because he had sustained injuries in holding his salt in his grip. Gandhiji wrote a brief speech on a piece of paper and this was read sentence by sentence by the captain of the volunteers. Gandhiji thanked them all for their bravery and non-violence. He expressed supreme gratification at the courage of the women.

NON-VIOLENCE.

He asked them to cling to their resolve under any circumstances. He warned them against putting any resistance that would encourage violence on the part of the police. They had every right, he said, to hold tight.

To their bosom the salt which they may collect. That was no violence. To them their salt was as dear as their blood. He hoped that by their patience and suffering they would change the hearts of police even. Gandhiji advised volunteers to carry on their work without minding such interference of police.

He has promised that he will himself come to Aat to-morrow morning at 6-30 and join them in collecting salt. The situation has become extremely critical.

ONLY WAY TO SUCCESS

—:o:—

Mahatma's Message To Kathiawar.

CAMP DANDI, April 7.

Mahatma Gandhi on being requested to give a message for Kathiawar gave the following:—

From what I hear it seems that the Government have conferred upon Kathiawar greater honour while information from other centres state that leaders have been arrested. As regards Kathiawar, Mr. Manilal Kothari and Seth Amritlal are arrested with their volunteers. Nothing could be more creditable and welcome for Kathiawar. Moreover, the recent death of Mr. Kothari's wife has added more to the valour. The tragic sentiment is there in the death of dear one and when a warrior is deeply affected by such departure without succumbing to sorrow and plunged into the field without a moment's delay, their bravery shines even more. I hope Kathiawar will understand this sentiment and will nurture it. There is only one way to do so. If Kathiawar is pouring incessantly to join Satyagraha and take up the work left by these men, success will be theirs."—Free Press.

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE TO GUJARAT.

—:o:—

Wait And Watch Won't Do.

CAMP, DANDI, April 7.

Following is the message for Gujarat which Mahatma Gandhi gave to a representative of the Free Press of India:—

"Gujarat has worked wonders. The hopes which Pandit Motilal Nehru had expressed at Jambusar seem to fructify. The first day of self-purification week has bgun with auspicious omens. Good news are pouring in from all centres from Ranpur right up to Surat. Messrs. Manilal Kothari and Amritlal Sheth have been arrested with the volunteers and the news just now reaches us that Darbar Gopaldas, Talati and Revashanker, all leaders of Kaira District have been arrested. They have enhanced the prestige of Gujarat and India as well, but while others who are outside of Gujarat and India as well. I hope the volunteers will pour in large numbers from all quarters, without waiting for any call and fill up the gap immediately caused by the arrests. The time has now come when students, pleaders, Government servants and others will be put to test. Will those who remain outside keep on waiting and watching when seasoned soldiers are being arrested."—Free Press.

PLEDGE TO BUY CONTRABAND SALT.

—:o:—

GANDHIJI ISSUING CIRCULAR.

JALALPUR, April. 7.

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi will shortly issue pledges to be signed by all people binding them to use contraband salt only. Salt manufactured by Mahatma Gandhi is also to be auctioned all over India, each bidder to give it back to be auctioned again.—A. P.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR TEST.

—:o:—

Gandhiji's Message To Gujarat.

JALALPORE, Apr. 7

In a message issued to Gujarat Gandhiji says that "Gujarat has fulfilled the hope expressed by Pandit Motilal Nehru at Jambusar. The first day of the National Week has begun auspiciously.

I congratulate all thsoe brave warriors who are arrested. They have enhanced the glory of Gujarat and India. But what will remaining workers in greater Gujarat do?

I hope that uninvited, they will come down from all places and take the places of those arrested. Now is the time of test for students, pleaders and Government servants".—A. P.

GANDHIJI GOES TO ATT.

—:o:—

Hopes To Change Heart Of Police.

CAMP ATT, Apr. 7.

As soon as Gandhiji heard of the news of arrest of two Satyagrahi Volunteers and injury to others at the Att village, he ran to the spot and ordered the Volunteers to be present for the collection of salt to-morrow morning, when he would lead them.

Mahatmaji further said that it was his right not to give in on any account if there was salt, even if the Police tried to wrest it from them but at the same time the Volunteers ought not to have any ill feeling towards the Police, nor should they be angry with them. In a short time, they would be able to change the mentality and hearts of the Police.—Free Press.

MR. AMRITLA SETH ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Hartal In Dholera.

DHOLERA, April 6.

Mr. Amritlal Seth who led a party of 22 Satyagrahis was arrested, while the volunteers were not arrested. There is a complete hartal here.

AHMEDABAD LEADERS ARRESTED.

—:o:—

For Selling Contraband Salt.

AHMEDABAD, April 7.

Dr. Hariprasad, the President of the District Congress Committee Mr. Rohit Mehta, the Secretary of the Youth League and Mr. Chandulal Bhogilal, Municipal auditor and ex-professor of the National College, have been arrested for selling salt. They were captains of three separate batches. Mr. Kantilal Lakhubhai took Mr. Rohit's place as the captain of his batch and he too was arrested.

FIVE LEADERS ARRESTED.

—:o:—

But Others Continue Making Salt.

LASUNDRA, April 6.

This morning at nine, a police party with a magistrate were ready and arrested five leaders of the first and second batches of the volunteers. The arrested leaders are Sjts. Tapishankar, Jaishankar Harilal, Darewala and others. Mr. Ravishankar Vyas, volunteer of the Bardoli fame was also arrested. The others of the party were left to go on with their operations.—Free Press.

Fabulous Price For Contraband Salt.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, April 6.

The first yield of the salt prepared by Satishdas Gupta and party at Mahisbathan was received at 11 a.m. and the party returned to the camp with a small quantity at 11-30 when there was a rush of purchasers. A few tolas were sold for rupees five to twenty-five per tola.—Free Press.

RAE BARELI LEADER ARRESTED.

—:o:—

BENARES, April 6.

Mr. Mataprasad Misra, President of the Rae Bareli District Congress Committee, and of the Satyagraha Committee, who was in charge of the Rae Bareli Salt Satyagraha campaign has been arrested under section 124 A at Rae Bareli.—A. P.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA STUDENTS' RESOLVE

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, April 6.

The students of Bengal who met in special session convention today passed important resolutions enjoining students to participate in civil disobedience movement in large numbers, to go to villages in batches propagate ideas of non-violent revolution among peasants and workers. In pursuance of resolution adopted at the convention to-day a first batch of student Satyagrahis including the President. All Bengal Students' Association numbering 25 is expected to start for Sodepur by 10th instant.—Free Press.

JALALPUR, April 6.

Details are now available of the arrest of Mr. Ramdas Gandhi and four others. They were charged under section 47 of the Salt Act and section 117 of I.P.C. They were asked by Mr. Kothawala, Dy. Superintendent of Police to hand over the salt illegally collected but they refused. They were placed before Mr. Balukhan, Mamlatdar of Chorashi taluka and the Court promised to release them on their furnishing either bail or personal recognisance.

They refused both whereupon they were sent to jail. Their case comes up for hearing on the 8th instant. No other volunteers were touched and from among the ranks the places of captain and others were filled up. Other volunteers collected salt again and distributed it to the citizens.—Free Press.

MADRAS RESPONDS. SPLENDIDLY.

—:o:—

But Police Waste Their Energy.

MADRAS, Apr. 6.

Unprecedented enthusiasm prevailed at a monster meeting held this evening to commemorate the National Week and Gandhiji's breaking of salt law on the High Court Beach.

Mr. K. Nageswara Rao, the Andhra Leader presided and Mr. T. Prakasam was the principal speaker. If India fails to-day, said Mr. Prakasam, she will have failed for another 200 years. Gandhiji was fighting not merely for the country's freedom but he was fighting for the peace of the world. He exhorted every one of the audience to uphold the country's honour and continue the great fight Gandhiji had started.

Mr. V. L. Sastri and Mr. C. Rangiah Naidu and others then addressed the meeting.

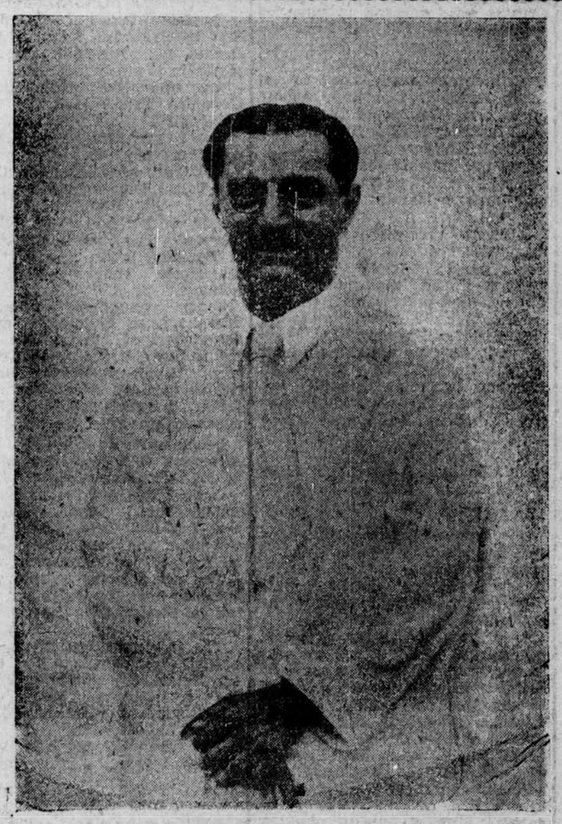
In the city elaborate police precautions have been taken. Police pickets at important centres in the town were placed and many motor vans were kept in readiness for conveying the police if any emergency should arise but everything went off peacefully.—Free Press.

RAI BAHADUR LEADS NATIONAL WEEK CELEBRATIONS.

JESSORE, April 6.

Rai Bahadur Jadunath Majaumdar, C.I.E., led demonstrations in the National Week ceremonies to-day.—Free Press.

BOMBAY'S SATYAGRAHA LEADER ARRESTED.



Mr. K. F. Nariman, who led the first batch of Satyagrahis in Bombay, was arrested at his residence last night.

MARCH OF JUBBULPORE VOLUNTEERS.

—:o:—

A Great Procession.

(From A Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, April 7.

Jubbulpore witnessed scenes of unusual and unprecedented enthusiasm and popular awakening when the historic march of volunteers towards the Samadhi of Rani Durgavati,—whose story of self-sacrifice is still a source of inspiration to the people of these provinces,—took place last evening to take the vow of satyagraha. A batch of sixty volunteers leaded by Seth Govinddas and Pundit Dwarkaprasad Mishra started with a huge procession from the Tilak Ground punctually at 4-30 p.m. The vanguard was playing the March Song on the band and all the volunteers were carrying National Flags in their hands. At the very start a Gujarati lady honoured the Dal with "kunkum tilak" and garlanded all the volunteers. Thence the procession marched on through the city roads. At every step people joined the procession swelling it to about ten thousand. The balconies of the houses on the route were full of eager spectators who showered flowers on the procession.

The progress of the procession was punctuated at intervals by the greetings of many prominent citizens representing all classes, communities and professions. Rosewater was sprinkled and flowers and coins were showered on the volunteers. After passing through the principal street of the city the procession proceeded through the civil lines, cantonment area and the military barracks. Before entering the cantonment area Seth Govindji reminded the procession that they were once before forbidden to march through these parts and if the authorities chose to take the same attitude this time there was nothing which could prevent them from proceeding further. They would lay their lives rather than retreat.

SOLDIERS JOIN.

In the cantonment bazar the crowd was further swelled to about fifteen thousand and the scenes of the city were repeated. The special feature of the spectators here was that quite a number of military soldiers in plain dress were also present. While passing through the barracks one on two European soldiers were noticed cycling through the procession.

After emerging from the barracks seth Govindasji addressing the processionists declared the day's march to be a signal victory of the people in the annals of Jubbulpore. He also thanked the citizens who had all along accompanied the march and asked the people to return home; but warned them to be strictly peaceful while returning even in the face of provocations. Thence the volunteers started toward the Gaur River on whose banks they halt for the night.

DR. CHANDULAL ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Satyagraha In Broach District.

(From A Correspondent.)

BROACH, April 6.

Dr. Chandulal Desai and his party of 21 Satyagrahis were arrested at Vedach (Jambusar Taluka). The second batch will proceed to-morrow.

SEND-OFF TO DR. CHANDULAL.

—:o:—

(From our own Correspondent.)

BROACH, April 6.

Dr. Chandulal along with his volunteers marched to Vedech to break the salt law. He left Broach exactly at 6 a.m. He was given an splendid send-off. He is marching with ten volunteers from the city and thirty one from the district.

The day before his departure the Seva Ashram was astir with great activity. Hundreds of citizens and villagers from the whole district were seen flocking to the Ashram in order to bid farewell to their beloved general.

A special meeting consisting of Taluka leaders met under the presidency of Dr. Chandulal in which the final instructions were given to the volunteers as well as the other Congress members.

On the 5th April some eight thousand citizens bade fare-well to Dr. Chandulal by holding a special meeting in the open space near the tower.

Addressing the meeting Dr. Chandulal made an eloquent speech asking every youth to join the final battle, for Swaraj.

The volunteers and their General arrived in the meeting at 6-30 p.m. in a procession crying all the way "We have begun the fight for truth."

EVERYONE TO MAKE SALT.

—:o:—

But Khadi Even More Essential.

JALAPORE, April 6.

Addressing a public meeting this evening at Dandi, Gandhiji congratulated Mr. Antia, the police officer who confiscated the salt collected at Aat, on showing courtesy to the volunteers.

Gandhiji said that he would congratulate the Government and bow down before the Viceroy if the salt tax was abolished. He exhorted all to manufacture, buy and use contraband salt from to-morrow Gandhiji told persons coming to Dandi without being clad in Khaddar, that if they were too poor to buy khaddar they might even put on only a loin cloth.—A. P.

MASS CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IN BENGAL.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, April 6.

The Secretary of the Bengal Civil Disobedience Committee notifies, from to-morrow salt manufacturing will be commenced in many neighbouring villages of Mahisbathan with a view to create a widespread mass movement.—Free Press.

JALALPUR POLICE CHANGE THEIR METHODS.

Force Used Against Satyagrahis.

(From Our Special Representative.)

CAMP DANDI, April 7.

The situation in Jalalpur Taluka has all of a sudden taken a turn for the worse. There is nothing unexpected d in the confiscation of salt by the Police. There would have been no serious difficulty on this score, had not the Police changed their tactics, since this morning. The change in the method of confiscation, sudden as it was, has made the situation at once grave and untenable.

SUDDEN CHANGE.

When the police confiscated salt at Aat yesterday, nobody raised any objection against their methods, because they were civil and considerate. The salt was deposited in a heap and this was removed by Police without having had to use any force. It is true that two volunteers lay prostrate on the heap and the Police had to remove them bodily, but it has to be admitted that in this procedure there was no force or violence on either side.

FORCE USED.

This morning I was an eye witness to the scenes which were enacted at the village of Aat, where 200 volunteers, including 50 women were picking up illicit salt in the creek. Every volunteer had taken a piece of khaddar with him. This was knotted round the wrist and formed into a bag to hold salt that was collected. A party of nearly twenty police, many of whom were armed, arrived on the scene and began to confiscate salt from the male volunteers.

WOMEN LEFT ALONE.

Women were left unmolested as soon as the Police came to confiscate salt from a volunteer this latter held the bag near his bosom in a tight grip. Police had to use much force to snatch away the bag from the grip. Then again there was a tight knot round the wrist which it was impossible to disentangle. The police, therefore, had to use force on the person of the volunteer to snatch away the salt. I saw with my own eyes a volunteer being attacked by four policemen at one and the same time. With all their force, which to me was indistinguishable from violence, they could not disentangle the knot. In one or two cases blood was drawn as a result of force. I asked Mr. Antia, Deputy Superintendent of Police whether it was legal to use such a force on the person of a man "What can we do. If they dont give it themselves"? was the curt reply of the officer in charge. Volunteers maintained perfect non-violence despite provocation and injuries to their persons.

PLUNGE INTO THE STRUGGLE AND VINDICATE ISLAM.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan's Appeal To Muslims.

GUJARANWALA, April 7.

Mr. Maliklal Khan, Chairman, Reception Committee, read the welcome address. Gazi Abdul Rahaman formally proposed the name of Maulana Zafarali Khan for the presidentship of the Conference. Dr. Alam seconded.

ZAFARALI'S STIRRING ADDRESS.

Amidst shouts of "Inquilab Zindabad", Maulana Zafarali Khan came to the rostrum. He delivered an extempore address beginning with the events of April, 1919, and alluding to the atrocities perpetrated then. He urged that now they could not achieve anything by means of aeroplane and machine-guns, etc., as they had all decided to win liberty at every cost. He briefly traced the methods by which the British came into India, referred to the struggle of 1857 and the treatment meted out to the Indians who took part in that struggle and thereafter the subsequent history of the country. He discussed at great length the various activities of the Government and severely condemned the Sarda Act among other measures. He also dilated upon the various stages of national struggle in the country. The speaker appealed to his co-religionists to join the national struggle, discussed then the 'pros and cons' of the Satyagraha campaign against salt laws. Adverting to the unseating of Mr. Malik Lal Khan and the question of National Flag on the Town Hall, the speaker stressed and declared:

"We want to say that the National Flag shall fly on the Town Hall come what may." The speaker concluding appealed to the Muslims of the Punjab to plunge into the fight and thus follow the dictates of their religion.—Free Press.

BRITISH PRESS IS PERTURBED.

BUT GLAD RAMDAS GANDHI ARRESTED.

Real Answer Is Dominion Status, Says "Herald."

LONDON, Apr. 7.

Mr. Gandhi's breaking of law of British India, on British Indian soil, while Police ignore queer happenings on Dandi beach, is the chief topic of newspapers, most of which urge Government of India to be firm. "Eventually" says the "Daily Mirror", "we shall have to command or go."

LIBERAL CAST

The "Daily News" states that the "primary duty of Government of India is to maintain order and all history goes to show that subsequent difficulties in that direction have almost always been due to early weakness. The arrest of Mr. Gandhi's son seems to indicate that this lesson has not been lost on Viceroy."

The "Morning Post" observes that "it must always be dangerous to abrogate law and suspend the course of justice for political consideration."

The "Daily Herald" declares that the "essence of the problem is to keep steadfastly before Indian people the British determination to take them most speedily along the path to Dominion Status. That is the real and finally effective answer to Mr. Gandhi and his followers".—Reuter.

HOW ALL BROKE LAW.

—:o:—

"Take Us Away, But Leave The Salt."

CAMP DANDI, Apr. 6.

Authentic details are now available of the confiscation of salt collected by Jalalpur and Bardoli satyagrahis at Att. After collection of salt from the creek, it was carted to the volunteers' camp. At about 12 O'clock, Mr. Antia, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Surat came with about 20 police armed constables to the camp. Then all the volunteers made a cordon round the salt heap.

"TAKE US AWAY."

The Deputy Superintendent told the volunteers that he had to take away the salt without any harassment or inconvenience to them. The volunteers did not get up from the heap but said "take us away, but not the salt". Thereupon, they were bodily lifted and placed aside. The volunteers did not offer any physical resistance. They were perfectly quiet and unruffled and the police was also courteous.

THEY SELL SALT.

The police then took the salt in their bags ten in number and placed them in a motor lorry waiting near by and then went away. After this, the volunteers went again to the creek and again collected nearly 20 maunds of salt which they brought to the camp and distributed to every house in the village. It may be mentioned that the volunteers had sold salt worth Rs. 15 before the whole heap was confiscated by the police.—Free Press.

DELHI PREPARES SALT.

—:o:—

Malaviya Purchases It.

NEW DELHI, April 6.

The Party of Satyagrahi volunteers who started in the morning to-day reached Shadra at about 10-30 and at once set themselves to the task of preparing salt. They did so till 4 p.m. by which time they prepared about ten seers of salt. At about 11 a.m. the additional District Magistrate and the Superinendent of Police visited the area, watched the preparation for some time and went away. A dozen policemen next appeared on the scene, but they did not interfere with the Satyagrahis. Contraband salt was brought down to Delhi at about 5 in the evening and sold in packets at 2 annas each.

Pandit Malaviya who addressed

(Continued on page 11.)

THE GREAT MARCH.

(FOURTH DAY.)

(BY DR. HARIDAS MAZUMDAR.)

This morning we start out with a reinforcement of two: Mr. Khadag Bahadur Singh of Dehra Dun, U. P., and Mr. Shankarrao Kalelkar of the Deccan. Khadag Bahadur was at one time a member of the Ashram; then he made himself famous by defending the honor of womanhood and doing to death the culprit for which he served a two-year sentence, the original eight years' sentence having keen commuted to two; in his request to Bapuji to be permitted to join the first batch he said in substance that he wanted to expiate for the sins of the Gurkha soldiers who fired upon the Gallianwalla Bagh meeting by offering himself as a sacrifice before the Government that employed the Gurkhas to do the dirty work. Inasmuch as the rules of the Ashram are still binding upon him, according to his own testimony, Bapuji had no hesitancy in accepting this noble Gurkha youth. Mr. Shankarrao Kalelkar, son of Kakasahib of the Vidyapith, has left the New Poona College (Government) on the eve of his examinations for the Intermediate Arts. Economically self-supporting, mentally alert, thoroughly sociable and very likeable, this young man has set a noble example which other students would do well to follow at this critical juncture in the nation's life.

In spite of the three hours' sleep I had, I got up at 4 o'clock and attended the morning prayers at 4-20. We had breakfast at the usual time 5-15 to 5-45. This morning our start was delayed by 15 minutes, so we commenced our journey toward the seacoast at 6-15. On the way whenever we passed by a village our party had to stop a minute or two during which the villagefolk presented our Captain with a garland of hand-spun thread or of flowers, or of both, and a cocoanut, the inevitable kum-kum mark and the sprinkling of rice being a preliminary to the presentation.

Our morning stop was at Dabhan which we reached at 9-45; going through the narrow streets amidst pressing crowds took up over 15 minutes before we reached the village Dharamshala. The narrow streets, dirty roads, muddy spots here and there, the rush of crowds—all these inconveniences—were rendered non-existent for me by the presence of a very welcome visitor from Bombay. Eagerly searching for me, Mr. Meherally suddenly came upon me; we had a hearty shakehand and embraced each other. Having introduced Mr. Meherally to my companion, I began to ply him with all sorts of questions regarding the activities of the Bombay "War Council" and the "National Militia". He described to me at length the flourishing of the baton by the Bombay police resulting in injury to some half dozen young students. Such wanton use of force by the police, I am sure, will be punishable by law both in England and in America, but in 'subject' India—well, the situation is different!

At the Dharamshala I met Mr. Nariman. Immediately after a wash I went to see our beloved Captain and requested him to permit me to massage one of his feet, the other one being already massaged by a member of the party. With that bewitching smile of his, he replied, "If I thought you knew how to massage I would let you do so." And he queried, "Have you ever massaged before." "No." I replied, "but I am ready to try the experiment" "Ah!" with that toothless smile of his he said, "you want to try at my expense!" Thus balked in my desire, I had nothing else to do but to sit quietly and listen to the conversations that Mr. Nariman and the Mahatma. Nothing that the Mr. Meherally were having with Mahatma ever does is secret or needs to be kept secret, but I impose upon myself a certain restraint as a matter of professional ethics not to relate to you what transpired at the interiew. Of course, the Associated Press and the Free Press reporters have given the world their stories of what happened.

"UNTOUCHABLES" TOUCHING SOLICITUDE

The bathing and washing facilities at the village well were not quite adequate for the eighty of us. Hence some of us adventurous spirits tried to find another well. We were welcomed at an "untouchable" well. These humble folk were anxious to do all they could for Gandhi and his followers who they felt are striving to secure Swaraj and equality for all; they were hoppy to receive us and fetch water for us. Well, we did clean our bodies, and our minds too, by bathing and washing at this "untouchable" well.

As per arrangement my friends Meherally and Nariman went to Nadiad for lunch by auto while we were having our simple but delicious food with an abundant supply of whey at the Dabhan Dharamshala. In the afternoon I applied myself to the spinning-wheel with all the zeal and gust. I am capable of. I must here relate to you that theoretically I had acquainted myself previously with all the aspects and processes of spinning; indeed, my first practical acquaintance began on the first day of the Great March at Aslali. The nodding acquaintance of over two months made it easy for me to approach the spinning-wheel hospitably at Aslali but I am afraid, the wheel must have looked askance at me. The first experiment was a failure. But during the intervening two days —what with working at the whirling (takli) and what with playing at the wheel—I have acquired a bit of proficiency. Still, I am a novice and therefore unable to turn out the required amount of thread daily. The Mahatma, great soul that he is, looks indulgently at the weaknesses of the young man recently arrived from America and has kindly accepted my offer of spinning an hour daily in lieu of the required amount—by the time I acquire proficiency at spinning I shall be able to turn out the required amount of thread within an hour. You know we carry the spinning-wheels with us to every village where we spend the day, the idea being to demonstrate to the villagefolk the value of spinning and the way it is done. I confess they make me nervous when they wach me spinning. Meherally returned by 3 p.m. and within 15 minutes I was through with the spinning-wheel for the day. He chatted with me while I packed my knapsack—we were to attend the meeting at 4 p.m. sharp and start for Nadiad directly from the meeting.

At 10 minutes of 4 our Captain left his temporary abode of the day and we all took our places in a column with him at the head. An expectant gathering of over 5,000 was awaiting our arrival. Dabhan is not a large place but people from the nearby towns and villages, particularly from Nadiad, had arrived here to have a 'darshan' of the great man and to listen to his message. The meeting began as usual with a brief religious singing by the Punditji. At 4 o'clock sharp Gandhiji began his address and concluded it at 4-15 sharp. How much matter can this sixty-one year old man compress into a fifteen-minute talk!

A RELIGIOUS FIGHT.

Congratulating the Mukhis, the Matadars and the Ravanias whose resignations were brought to him in the morning, Gandhiji said his expectations were realised. He hoped that the resignations were not tendered because of coercion. And what is still more to the point, a promise once made must be made good.

"In this religious fight all can participate—men, women and children. A member of the Satyagraha Dal (Army) is not capable of doing the things which an ordinary soldier would do: our profession is, not to kill others but to offer ourselves as a sacrifice before the Government."

He elaborated upon the religious element involved in the proper care of cows. To protect cows from slaughter by the English or the Muslim is not cow-protection but cow-slaughter: real cow-protection consists in the village-folk tending the cow instead of the buffalo. To his great distress he discovered from the statistics supplied to him by the villages we passed by that the Hindus who consider themselves cow-protectors were given to keeping the buffalo—and that it would be a Muslim in the village who would be keeping the solitary cow or two that the village might boast of! This neglect on the part of the village-folk is responsible for the unhampered exportation of cows from our country to Australia for slaughter.

Then he touched upon the iniquitous Salt Act and his present mission to break it and ultimately to secure its abolition. Government is compelled to tax the people heavily because of the abnormal expenditure, mostly unnecessary, it has to incur on the military and civil establishments designed to govern India.

Resignations by village functionaries are an appropriate response to Sardar Vallabhbhai's imprisonment. He invited all to participate in the present Civil Disobedience campaign.

In conclusion, he exhorted them to propagate Khaddar: to create their own schools wherein the medium of instruction shall be the language of the province and Khadi work shall be taught; to work for the removal of the drink and drug evil; to create community spirit in the village by co-operation among Hindus, Muslims, Christians, etc., and to achieve fitness for Swaraj by developing initiative and self-reliance.

AT NADIAD.

At 4-15 Bapuji finished his address and after the singing of 'Vande Mataram' made for the highway leading to Nadiad. Crowds were pressing in upon us from all sides, but the local volunteers attended to their job more or less satisfactorily. The dust nuisance could not be so easily handled. It lasted almost up to the entrance to the municipal limits of Nadiad from whence the road was sprinkled with water up to our halting place for the night in the city of Nadiad, namely, Santaram Mandir.

Nadiad's reception was very hospitable indeed. Thousands of people came out to greet us and thousands more watched our procession from balconies, terraces, roofs, windows, verandahs and streets. I should judge it took us a full half hour to pass through the city to our camping grounds. Bapuji has worked out a fine technic of evading crowds by walking at a fast pace, but I am afraid he was helpless this evening before the love and affection of hundreds that preceded him and of hundreds that followed him.

We reached Santaram Mandir, a spacious building with splendid accommodations, at 5-30 p.m. It is significant that the Mahant of this temple who is founder of an influential sect, has taken to Khaddar and was most cordial in putting the vast annex to the Mandir—the Temple Dharamshala—at our disposal, knowing well as he did that our party includes Muslims, Christians and so-called "untouchables" besides Hindus of high caste so-called. Provided with most of the comforts of city life, our camp at Nadiad is the most urbane of all our camps to date.

The bath at the temple well in the rear was most refreshing. A small tank about 5 feet above the paved floor had a calte attached to it; one of us would fill the tank while the other would be having a sort of "crude" shower bath. Facilities for washing our clothes were very fine, too. Nadiad which greeted us so heartily, gave us such fine accommodations, would not lag behind in serving us well-prepared but simple food. It is a constant complaint of the village-folk that our Captain would permit them to treat us to nothing but simple food. Within the limits of "simple" food the enterprising hosts sometimes sandwich in between the courses some fruit. The curds are of course always welcome.

MAMMOTH GATHERING.

Even so Nadiad's greatest treat was yet to follow. The Mahatmaji was scheduled to address the citizens of Nadiad immediately after the evening worship held on the terrace. People began to pour into the huge compound of the Santaram Mandir from 7 o'clock. All doors were closed. Volunteers were stationed at each and every exit and entrance. The terrace was filled with men and women who attended the evening prayer. The prayer was over at 8. The men-folk left the terrace and went down to join the huge gathering of people. Some more women went upstairs to the terrace; many more remained in the van of the mammoth gathering. It was a veritable sea of white caps—the white caps which symbolise loyalty to Swaraj. Over 50,000 white caps! What a thrilling sight! It filled my heart with joy to see such a concourse of people. Do not the white caps on the billows signify great agitation in the bosom of the sea? These 50,000 white caps represent so many hearts agitated by the unquenchable desire for Swaraj.

Seated on a chair in the balcony, the uncrowned King of India whose regalia consists of a simple spotless white dhoti and an equally simple white Khaddar piece of cloth wrapped above the waist, this uncrowned King of India looked upon his adoring and expectant fellow-countrymen and exhorted them to follow him unto death.

"Vallabhbhai's imprisonment in Kheda means the imprisonment of the whole Jilla. Nadiad is the crown of Kheda, indeed of all Gujarat. What shall be the response of Nadiad's citizens, particularly of its students? To give up everything else and to participate in freedom's battle."

In the course of his public life of over 35 years, the Mahatma has addressed many a monster meeting, but none ever filled him—or his army—with greater delight than this one at Nadiad. The sight thrilled me—its impressions will abide with me forever.

Swami Purushotamananda with 25 volunteers including two ladies left for Mirjikalu on foot to offer civil disobedience from Barisal. The destination is expected to be reached after a fortnight.—Free Press.

DARBAR GOPALDAS & GOKULDAS TALATI.

Sentenced To 2 Years.

(From A Correspondent.)

BORSAD, April 6.

Amidst enthusiastic crowds the first batch of 101 Satyagrahis left Borsad for Sadalpur, afer going round in a procession through the town, under the captainship of Gokuldas Talati, on the eve of April 5.

The Satyagrahis reached Badalpur this morning. At about 11 a.m Darbar Gopaldas, Sjt. Gokuldas Talati, the captain of the first batch, Sjt. Raojibhai an enthusiastic worker and Ambalal were arrested. The case is proceeding at Borsad before the First Class Magistrate though to-day is a holiday.

Some volunteers sold salt brought from Badalpur without being arrested. People are flocking to buy salt, sold by the volunteers. People at Borsad and in the villages are astir hearing the arrest of their leaders. Borsad observed complete Hartal.

People rush in to enlist themselves as volunteers day by day in an increasing number.

Out of the 4 arrested, Sjt. Gokuldas Talati was arrested for breaking Salt Laws, while Darbar Gopaldas and others were arrested for seditious speeches.

The case is going on with people eager to hear the judgment, flocking in thousands towards the Court.

The judgment was given at 5 o.m.. Darbar Gopaldas, Sjt. Gokuldas Talati, Sjt. Raojibhai Patel each sentenced to 2 years rigorous imprisonment with an additional fine of Rs. 200 each.

The case of Sjt. Ambalal will proceed before the D. D Collector.

MOVEMENT GATHERS MOMENTUM.

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Imprisoned Leaders' Message.

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Darbar Gopaldas has sent the following message to the people of Kaira District:—

We expect to see the Salt Act abolished before we come out of jail.

The Government seems to be desirous of breaking the movement by putting leaders in jail. But the Kaira Volunteers are trained enough to conduct the movement themselves without any guidance of leaders.

I hope and expect that Kaira people will push the movement to a triumphant close. I expect also that the hesitant class of Mukhis, Matadars and Ravanias will spontaneously resign and paralyse the Government.

I am confident that I need not give even this message as I know that the movement will get momentum daily with such occurrences.

FIGHT TO THE LAST.

Message of Gokaldas Talati ('Bapu' of Nadiad):ñ

What message shall I give to the people of Kaira. We counted beforehand the cost and expected that the leaders would be arrested first. Let the brave people of Kaira fight to the last ditch and win success. By God's grace we shall not feel the lack of leaders.

SOCIAL BOYCOTT OF OFFICIALS A CRIME.

2 Years' Rigorous Imprisonment For Leader Of Ras.

KAIRA LEADERS ARRESTED.

(From A Correspondent.)

BORSAD, April 6.

The leader of Ras, Mr. Ashabhai Lallubhai was tried before the District Deputy Collector at Anand and convicted under Section 380 and 114 to 2 years rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 500 and in default 4 months' more imprisonment. The prosecution case was that Mr. Ashabhai caused the local potter to take away the earthen pots sold to the Ravanias of Ras. Counsel on behalf of the prosecution in his concluding address said that on account of the leadership of Mr. Ashabhai Lallubhai, the Social boycott of officials had assumed serious proportions and the people of Ras were of one mind to paralyse the Government.

Mr. Ashabhai on refusing to These statements are most misin his statement before the Court to give him the highest punishment, the D. D. Collector pronounced the savage punishment to terrorise the people. The Ras people have taken this conviction as a signal to start the non-violent war and offer themselves for arrest.

WHY MR. ASHABHAI WAS JAILED.

—:o:—

A Un-Heard Of Sentence.

(From A Correspondent.)

NADIAD, April 6.

Mr. Ashabhai Lallubhai Patel of Ras Taluka Borsad, a Matadar and a leader of the village, was arrested and placed before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Anand, for a trial of an offence under section 380 read with sec. 114 I. P. Code in that he aided and abetted the removal of three eathern utensils purchased by the two newly appointed Mussalman Ravanias (recruited from Borsad to take the place of the old incumbents who had resigned).

The facts as alleged by the prosecutions are, that the two Ravanias, Allaudin and Bapumiya, were appointed by the Mamlatdar of Borsad on March 31. They went to Ras next day and put up in the Chora. It is alleged that in the afternoon that day the accused Ashabhai went to the Chora and inquired as to why they were there. After some talk the accused went away. Then a short time thereafter it is alleged that the accused and some others came again to the Chora with a potter woman and her husband who had that day sold the three utensils to the Ravanias. The potter and his wife asked for their vessels being returned and this, it is alleged, they did at the instigations of the accused who was there. The Ravanias refused to do so whereupon the potter and his wife removed them. The prosecution alleges that the purchase price was not paid back. During the trial the two Ravanias and the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Mr. Laher were examined. The potter and his wife were not examined. The Court also did not think that it was necessary in the interest of justice to call upon the prosecution to produce or to call and examine "suo motu" these two important witnesses at least to ascertain whether the purchase money returned or not.

Mr. Laher deposed that the accused has been promulgating a social boycott of Government officers as such who come and stay in the village and that the village of Ras is taking a prominent lead in the present Salt campaign.

REFUSES TO DEFEND.

The accused stated that he was sure that some day or other he would be prosecuted under any convenient pretext but he regretted that it was done in an indirect manner and that whatever he might say would not avail him as the Government was determined to hail him up. He, therefore, refused to make any plea or lead any evidence in defence.

The Magistrate thereupon framed a charge and the accused having refused to make any plea convicted and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for 2 years and to pay a fine of Rs. 500/- or, in default, to suffer further rigorous imprisonment for 4 months.

The offence, if any, was technical and trivial. Such a sentence on the facts as shown above is unheard of in the annuls of the judicial administrations in the country.

CONTAI BREAKS LAW.

—:o:—

But Police Quiet.

CONTAI, April 6.

At 8 a.m. punctually this morning to-day, Dr. Suresh Banerji and his band of Satyagrahis broke the salt law at Pacchaboni by taking basketfuls of salt earth. One excise peon who was present at the place asked Dr. Banerji not to take the earth but unheeded, Dr. Banerji continued his operations. A police party and excise officials were present at the place but did not interfere with Dr. Banerji.—Free Press.

SALT LAWS BROKEN AT CONTAI

—:o:—

CONTAI, April 6.

Twenty-nine volunteers led Dr. Sures Banerjee broke the salt laws this morning at Pichabani a village six miles from Contai. Excise people with the concurrence of the District Police, however, seized and destroyed the salt prepared by the volunteers. The process is being repeated. Earthen vessels used for boiling the water were destroyed by the excise authorities. No arrest was made. Constables were posted to prevent further preparation of salt. The District Magistrate, Excise Superintendent, local officials and a dozen excise peons were present. A large number of villagers watched the proceedings. —A. P.

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INDIA KNOWS HOW TO DEAL WITH G. M. C.

Dr. Jivraj Mehta's Reply To Anglo-India.

BOMBAY, April 4.

The following is the copy of a letter written by Dr. Jivraj Mehta to the "Statesman" of Calcutta:

My attention has been drawn to your leading article in your issue of the 18th March 1930, entitled "Politics and Doctors", on the situation arising out of the refusal of the General Medical Council to continue to register the Indian Medical Degrees. On a careful study of your arguments advanced in this article, I cannot help but feeling that it is full of misleading statements though it is interesting in showing with what extraordinary case a weak case can be bolstered up with plausible arguments. You may be assured that the people of India "value British Medical Degrees so highly" and that "numbers of Indian doctors go to Britain either to qualify or for further study after qualifying" not because of the inherent superiority of British medical degrees over those of other countries, but because of the system of selection for appointment in the various medical services of the country by which preference is given to Medical graduates with British qualifications over those qualified locally. In the case of the Indian Medical Service, for example, it has been well known that during the last seven or eight years, the selection committee recommended for permanent commission in the Indian Medical Service, barring a very occasional exception, those Indian Officers, who had British qualification to their credit.

MADE TO QUIT SERVICE.

A number of highly efficient temporary Indian I.M.S. Officers, who had even obtained military decorations, have thus been made to quit the service simply as they had not realised in time that the mere want of a British qualification in their case, will come in the way of their obtaining a permanent commission. SSimilar is the case in some of the other medical services of the country (under government, railways or first class municipalities), where preference has often been given to an England-returned Indian, over an M.B.B.S. or B.Hy. of an Indian University. Several England-returned Indians have, unfortunately, and not seldom, encouraged this vicious habit for reasons one can understand though not appreciate. A fair proportion of Indians who prosecute medical studies in Britain also consists of Medical Officers in Government service, either Indian I.M.S. Officers or Assistant Surgeons, who go over there in view of the fact that service regulations enable those medical officers who go to England on study leave and come back with letters added to their qualifications, to obtain either rapid increments in their grades or to secure with comparative ease special posts under Government. It will thus be easily understood why out of the 450 Indian Medical students now in Great Britain, about 400 are those who had taken their medical degrees in India before proceeding to England and that these students have largely gone over there for reasons connected more with service requirements in one form or another, than for any other single purpose. It is therefore not proper in considering the matter arising out of the General Medical Council's action, to lay any emphasis on the presense of Indian Doctors in Great Britain as you seem to do.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

With regard to "deterioration in the calibre of the men recruited in the Indial Medical Service since 1924" referred to in Col. Gidney's interview, which you evidently quote with approval, may I ask, who is responsible for this? The majority of these recruits, thanks to the ratio of recrutivity, which the Government have adopted to placate the British element in the service and in trade in India, are British officers. I am glad to note your confession that they are of a poor calibre. Ever since the termination of the War, India has been demanding for the revival of the competitive examination for recruitment, this being the most effective way of getting the best recruits for the service. The Government of India, for reasons which are not difficult to guess, have always turned a deaf ear to this demand. Even as late as last month, when Mr. M. R. Jayakar moved in the Assembly a resolution for reviving the competitive examination for recruitment to the I.M.S. and for holding it at a convenient centre in India and subsequently accepted Col Gidney's amendment for holding it simultaneously in India and England. Government had not the grace to accept the proposition as amended even though the European group in the Assembly warmly scvoorted it. The utmost consideration the Government designed to give this request was not to oppose it! If the qualifications of the British and Indian recruits into the Indian Medical Service since 1915 are compared, it will be found that 80 per cent. of the Indian nominees held University degrees as against 53 per cent out of the European nominees; the remaining numbeo in either case being of those who were licentiates only either of the Indian or British licensing bodies. A further comparison into the qualifications of the recruits in the Indian Medical Service shows the fact that whereas 17 per cent. of the Indian nominees since 1915 possess such post-graduate medical degrees like M.D., M.S., FRCS, and Etc., in the case of the British recruits, 3 per cent only are found to possess such high qualifications.

WHY AND WHEREFORE OF DETERIORATION.

The why and wherefore of the deterioration in the calibre in the I.M.S. since 1914 which Col. Gidney and you rightly lament, and which for reasons stated above is largely in its British element, will thus be easily understood.

With regard to the acute difference of opinion that has arisen between the General Medical Council on the one side and the Indian Universities on the other you observe "the council does not say, so far as we gather from the cabled message that the teaching in India is below standard." Thanks for this assurance. And you proceed to say, "it simply is not able to say that it is up to the standard lacking the material by which to judge. If it is not permitted to supervise or even inspect, it cannot accept any responsibility." As a matter of fact, Medical Examinations of almost every Indian University were fully reported upon to the General Medical Council more than once since 1925 and were favourably commented upon by Inspectors like General Megaw, Colonels Sprawson, Dutton and Bradfield and Sir Frank Connor, all of whom have spent several years of their service in teaching in Medical Colleges in India. But the reports of these highly qualified officers of the Indian Medical Service did not evidently suit the conveniences of the General Medical Council. As recently as the 17th February 1930, the Government of India specially cabled to the Secretary of State for India recommending that Sir Frank Connor and Col. Bradfield may be approved by the General Medical Council for the inspection of the Medical Examinations of the Rangoon and Patna Universities which were due to be held early this month. In the course of their cable, the Government said, "both officers have inspected medical examinations on behalf of the General Medical Council before and are well qualified."

A PERSON OF COUNCILS OWN CHOICE.

The Council would, however, have none of these gentlemen so highly recommended and pleaded for by the Government of India; The only officer they apparently wanted was a person of their own choice as a full-time Medical Commissioner, and that was Col. Needham. He is also of the Indian Medical Service, but so far as is known, he unlike the above officers, never held any teaching post in a medical college in the last fifteen years at least. If he did ever have any connection with teaching at all, it was only to my knowledge, a minor appointment as a Demonstrator in Anatomy in a Provincial University in England nearly 25 years ago. Does this record make him an absolutely unparalleled Inspector? He may have other qualifications in the eyes of the General Medical Council. But one fails to see how his appointment would have really enabled this Council to carry out those duties of control and direction and certification of the standards of medical education in all departments which you are pleased to describe "what the law calls on it to do," apparently for this country only, in spite of the fact that the Council has no such right as stated in its letter dated the 11th August 1927, addressed to the Chairman of the Medical Council in New Zealand, wherein it is written that "the Council have no right of inspection or visitation of examinations, held outside Great Britain and Ireland."

STANDARD OF EDUCATION

As regards the standard of Medical education in India, let me assure your readers that at present it is better and more scientific than what it used to be when the I. M. S. element predominated in the teaching staff of the medical colleges in this country. These officers were not only frequently transferred according to the exigencies of services but they were often required to teach such diverse subjects as Botany, Midwifery and Opthalmology during the course of their professorial career in the medical colleges! At the present moment, a much larger number of teachers are specialists in their own subjects than used to be the case when the predominant "teaching power" in this country was supplied from the Indian Medical Service. Moreover, there has been a great increase in the number of medical colleges and of beds available in teaching hospitals, thus considerably increasing the facilities for the practical and clinical instruction of students. Thus in 1922, when Sir Norman Walker first visited India on behalf of the General Medical Council, there were only 7 medical colleges as against 12 at present, including the Post-graduate school of Tropical Medicine in Calcutta but not including Medical Colleges at Mysore and Hyderabad (Deccan). The Medical Colleges have thus increased by nearly 70 per cent in their strength; the number of beds in affiliated teaching hospitals having likewise increased by over 50 per cent during the same space of time and the strength of teachers having almost doubled itself. On likewise comparing the number of medical students, we find that their strength has actually gone down. There were 4,170 students in medical colleges in 1922 as against 3854 in 1927 and I have reasons to believe that this number has gone down still further to some extent during the course of the last three years.

THE FACT IGNORED BY G. M. C.

A medical student to-day is thus enormously better off both as regards the facilities for his instruction and the improvement in the calibre of the teaching staff than what he was eight years ago. All these improvements have been brought to the notice of the General Medical Council, but evidently these facts meant very little to this Council! If in spite of all these marked and rapid improvements in medical education in India, the belief is made to spread abroad, as you fear, that "India has got rid of the Council's control in the interests of laxity," India will know how to deal with such misrepresentations. Let me add in conclusion that the sense of fairness for which the Council was once noted and on which those of us who were trained in the English medical schools used to take pride in, seems to have entirely disappeared from it in its dealings with Indian Universities and the Government of India to be tolerated any more by any right-thinking Indian. You must, therefore, not be surprised to find that "the action of the British Medical Council in closing its recognition of the Indian Medical Degrees will be welcomed" not "by a few ardent spirits as another text on which to hang violent denunciations of India's rulers and their ways" as you suggest but it will be so done now for reasons just given, by "the medical profession in general" and the "public at large" to a very much larger extent than you at present seem to recognise."—Free Press.

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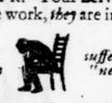

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6-30-B

AMERICA'S INTEREST IN INDIAN INDEPENDENCE.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6)

believed that Mahatma Gandhi had finally given in either to the urgings of the younger hot-heads among the nationalists or to the counsel of desperation. They could not think otherwise, whatever their knowedge of Mahatma-ji's past beliefs, for was it not Patel, his greatest lieutenant and representative in the Bardoli campaign, who was declaring that War was starting and that the timid and the wealthy had better clear out of the country lest they get shot or looted. The conclusion seemed like two and two is equal to four.

THE TRUE PICTURE.

Before the "New York Evening Post" (Conservative) was out half an hour with its block headline—"War Impends in India says Gandhi Aid" my telephone began to ring almost continuously from many sides. Friends of India were becoming disturbed and nervous. Hurriedly—reminiscent of the days when in 1914 I used to watch and sometimes assist the preparation of War-Bulletins by Mr. Mohammed Ali at the "Comrade" Press, Delhi—I put into shape a release and before the night fell 1,300 newspapers in the country had in their offices the truth of the matter. I reproduce herewith a clipping from the "New York Times," which appeared on March 2, when most people read newspapers because they have more leisure.

N. Y. "Times", March 2, 1930.

AHMEDABAD, Bombay, India, March 1 (A. P.).—Vallabhbhai Patel, who is Mahatma Gandhi's chief lieutenant, in addressing a public meeting to-day, prophsied that an Indian war would begin soon. The meeting was to inaugurate the All-India National Congress civil disobedience campaign.

Mr. Patel said:

"War unprecedented in the history of the world will begin in a few days and the beginning will be made at Gujarat (a division of Bombay). Those who are afraid of death should go on a pilgrimage and those possessed of riches should go to foreign countries."

'T. H. K. Rezmie, founder of the India Independence League of America,' in commenting yesterday upon despatches from India which quoted Vallabhbhai Patel as prophesying that an Indian war would begin soon said: "'There is not the remotest possibility of either Mahatma Gandhi or any of his trusted lieutenants starting a war in the ordinary sense of the word."

"War," said Mr. Rezmie, "as used by the higher command of the All-India National Congress civil disobedience campaign, simply means a non-violent struggle, to be carried out for the achievement of India's independence.

"I am keeping in direct cable contact with the President of the Congress and with Mahatma Gandhi, both of whom have repeatedly and emphatically denounced any intention on their part to espouse a bloody resistance."

The notice, he said, given by Patel to citizens to flee the country if they feared death "reveals the conviction of the leaders of civil disobedience that the authorities will demand extreme sacrifices from passive resisters."

"Those who are not willing to be shot down by the official firing squads or troops claiming to quell riots," he said, "are advised to flee rather than weaken the ranks of 'patriots avowed to disobey alien rule unto death.'."

(This news item and our comment appeared in 1200 newspaper-members of Associated Press.)

MR. GHOSE'S MISCHIEF.

The same day the war-scare story came on the Associated Press wires. Mr. Silendranath Ghose made a speech in Boston, Massahussettes, where he had a debate on India. Daniel Jivanayakum who spoke with him as a representative of the Moderate Party, told me two days later that Mr. Ghose literally repeated there all the statements he had made at the Foreign Policy Association in New York. He again announced that "My people have determined to resort to the means employed by the American Colonies in 1776." A few days later Edward Thompson whom the Foreign Policy Association had again selected to face Mr. Ghose, told me that Mr. Ghose drew heavily on the local tradition and represented to his audience that the events happening in India were like those which occurred in Boston at the start of the Revolution in 1776. And that "we are also having our Boston Tea-Parties in India." The implication of the last reference invariably is that our acts are or will be accompanied by the bloodshed which inevitably resulted from the Boston Tea-Party. At the seat of most of the present-day-craving for peace and disarmament the speech of Mr. Ghose perceptably alienated most of his hearers. Daniel Jivanayakum told that himself. But also John Haynes Holmes was flooded with reports from his former home in Mass, the friends by the dozens writing to say how much they deplored the despoilation of the Indian cause by the kind of mad and untrue statements made by Mr. Ghose.

But perhaps not as much harm was done on that occasion as would have been done, after the Associated Press lie about Patel declaring war and Ghose affirming similar intentions, had the American newspapers not carried in the same morning's papers the release I have reproduced above and which had removed any doubts the distortions of facts might create in the minds of the readers.

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TWO ANNAS.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

MUSLIM-PARSEE WEDDING AT POONA.

BHOPAL PRINCE'S CHOICE.

POONA, April 6.

An incident which has caused some amount of stir in the Parsee community here occurred on Thursday evening when in the presence of an exclusive company Prince Mohammed Habibulla Khan, eldest son of the late Nasrulla Khan, Nawab of Bhopal, and nephew of the present ruler of Bhopal, was married to Miss Phirozbai Wadia eldest daughter of Mr. D. M. Wadia belonging to the Wadia mill-owner family.

Previous to the marriage, the arrangements regarding which were kept a well-guarded secret from a select few, the bride was converted to Islam by Moulvi Erasha Ali, for which the consent of the bride's father was obtained, it having been represented to him that a religious marriage was impossible without such permission. It is stated that both the bride and the bridegroom were determined to marry irrespective of consent. The bride is 24 years of age and the bridegroom 26.

The wedding was celebrated at Mr. Sultan Chinoy's mansion at Yervada. The bride's father, brother and sister were present. Twenty-five local Muslims who were cited as witnesses had previously been sworn to secrecy regarding the time and place of marriage. Even the family were unaware of the time of the function until an hour before it took place. The conversion ceremony was performed in the afternoon and the wedding two hours later. The bride has taken the name of Phiroz Dulhan Begum. Honeymoon will be spent at Mahableshwar. The Prince is planning to live permanently at Poona.—A. P.

TWO SECTS OF MUSLIMS CLASH AT LAHORE.

—:o:—

LAHORE, April 6.

Long standing quarrel over tomb of Abdulmali between Mirzai and non-Mirzai Muslims took serious turn this morning when both factions came to blows. The immediate cause of the disturbance was the placing of some food near the tomb by non-Mirzais which was objected to by the Mirzais. It is stated that lathis and brickbats were freely used and that a large number of people on either side were injured. The police soon arrived on the scene and arrested some persons.—A. P.

Bechardas Dispensary.

AHMEDABAD, April 4.

The new building of the Bechardas Dispensary was opened to-day by Mr. J. H. Garratt, I. C. S., Commissioner, N. D. before a large and distinguished gathering of ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Bechardas Ambaidas, a leading citizen had offered to Government in 1863 a sum of Rs. 15,000 as an endowment fund for the dispensary, on condition that Government always maintained it as a Government dispensary and provided a medical officer of the Assistant Surgeon's grade and that the dispensary was called after his name and the Municipality providing the building and keeping it in repairs.

FOUR GREAT MEN OF INDIA.

—:o:—

An Address By M. Paul Richard

M. Paul Richard addressed a select audience at the Theosophical Lodge of Boston on 27th February, 1930 on the four living greatest men of India.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

First I shall talk of Tagore. You have all heard of him. He visited you in America. He is what I shall say a Rupadevata—the God of Beauty. To him beauty and art mean everything. There is nothing beyond it. He cannot stand ugliness. He cannot see the beauty in ugliness. He is so very sensitive that even the sight of ugliness will sicken him. He even requires to travel in a saloon rather than in an ordinary carriage. While I met him in Japan, I saw he was aglow as he said he had a message to deliver to America. But his message was not well received by this country and so when I saw him on his way back in Japan he seemed to me all dejected. So very sensitive he is. He moves in his own world and like a god is satisfied with his own heaven.

GANDHI.

The antithesis is in Gandhi. He cannot appreciate art and beauty. To him non-violence and truth mean everything. He feels for the lowly and the poor and tries to identify himself with them. His farebill should come to the same thing as the poor's, he should go half-naked as any pauper in his country. So great is his sympathy that every poor man feels one with him. He stands by his non-violence and as Aurobindo Ghose said he betrayed the cause of Indian political freedom for his non-violence. By emphasising on non-violence he tries to suppress the innate violence of mankind which can never be successfully done. The violence has reared its head in a greater degree than before. Violence cannot be suppressed, but it can be spiritualised. There are three kinds of violence, (i) the base one, where violence is committed for selfish, mean ends; (ii) the second one—a little higher than the first—where violence is committed not only for selfish interests but for public good. The third kind—the last one—is the highest type where violence is committed for public good—the spiritual violence as I call it—the type of violence practised by a Samurai of Japan wherein he is ready to sacrifice his all-in-all, even his life. What is required is that violence should be spiritualised.

JAGADISH CHANDRA BOSE.

The third great man that I shall talk of is Jagadish Chandra Bose, the well-known scientist. He has discovered and proved that the same life runs through a plant as it does through a human being. The plant is subject to the same feelings of joy and sorrow as a human being as is recorded by his Crescograph. Inspite of his greatness he is as simple as a child.

AUROBINDO GHOSE.

The fourth and the greatest of all is Aurobindo Ghose who stays now in retirement at Pondicherry. It was he who initiated the political movement of Freedom in Bengal. He was imprisoned for a year. When he came out of gaol, he felt that India's freedom can only be won after his attaining the spiritual power. So he retired to Pondicherry and ever since has been busy developing spiritual power. Every year delegates from the Indian National Congress approach him and request him to accept the presidentship of the body, but his answer is always No. He sees that India's freedom can be had through spiritual power and so he keeps himself occupied with ths object. He has interpreted the spiritual wisdom of the Hindus in his writings in Arya. I first came across him in Pondicherry. I was in search of a wise man but people used to say there was none. But he came to Pondicherry and I met him, and though each one of us could not understand the other's language, we both felt attracted to one another. I realised that there was my wise man, and so I learnt the wisdom from him.

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S GROUSE.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The substance of the statement issued by the Khilafat executive as published in the "Times of India" of the 4th instant presents a most sorrowful condition of mind. If as these Khilafat leaders seem to think the country is a field for the race for leadership, we should pray to God that such persons might soon retire from the field of politics. The only grievance which these so-called Muslim leaders seem to have is that they were never consulted. If only Mahatmaji had written a flattering letter to Mr. Shaukat Ali, humbly imploring the Ali Brothers' help all would have gone well with this civil disobedience movement. But as he has not done so, the movement stands damned. The movement is a movement for Hindu Raj. The Muslims will be no party to it. One may pertinently ask what will the Muslims do? Will they help the British Government, or go out of India, or do they intend to take a big doze of opium and go to sleep?

The only reason why the Muslims would not take part in the movement is that they were never consulted. According to this reasoning the Hindus might as well say that they would not help the movement as they were not consulted. Similarly the Parsis, the Christians, the Jains and all others. But these people do not understand that no man who was invited was invited as a Hindu, a Moslem, a Sikh, a Parsi or a Christian. He was only invited as a Congressman, as an Indian, as a slave who wishes to free himself and his country from foreign bondage there was no question of community. If Motilalji was invited it was not because he is a Hindu, but because he is a Congressman. Similarly was Abul Kalam Azad. Therefore to complain that Muslims were not consulted as Muslims is absurd, it is preposterous, nay it is ridiculous. To put it briefly we may say that none was invited and everyone was invited. No one was invited as a member of a particular community and all those invited were invited as Indians, and as representatives of of the Indian nation.

If Mr. Shaukat Ali or any of these Muslim leaders was not invited it was because they have gone too far in their communal tendencies. If even to-day they change their creed, and work humbly and zealously for the emancipation of the country, I am sure they will not find themselves so neglected. They will then have no cause to complain. To be rank communalists and Government-wallas and even then to long and aspire for fame and glory as national leaders is another exhibition of that insensate thirst for glory to which I referred in my last letter.—Yours, etc.,

MAHMUD ALI.

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GANDHIJI SETS THE EXAMPLE.

ARABIC PAPER'S APPRECIATION.

The following signed article written by its editor Mohibbuddin Al-Khateeb, appears in "Fatah," the well-known Cairo paper:—

The weakness of the East comes perhaps, from her backwardness in industries, it may be traced to individual and social disorganisation owing to lack of discipline; it may be found in her undeveloped economic and co-operative life; nay, the most potent factor of her misery may be discovered in her neglected education and similar factor that to shape public opinion.

But without doubt, the cause of causes of the backwardness of the East is sheer weakness of leadership. Because, the people whose masses are guided by capable leadership may very soon overcome, by its force, all other weaknesses, such as mentioned or others unmentioned. So we regard every remedy for bettering leadership in the East, and every phenomenon dipicting its strength and solidity, a trial step towards emancipation of the East from her misfortunes and progress towards Awakening and Revival.

We are now seeing before us such a phenomenon in India. Indian which was proverbially known for her vast suppressed majority incapable of the least leadership and which used to bend before a trifling minority that commanded the most efficient systems in leadership.

One single man sets the example to all the countries of the East which is held totally suppressed, and engages all the wires of the world pole to pole with the news of his defiant stand before the majesty of the British Empire, bare handed and without a single weapon or any symbol of power.

Before declaring war against the British Government, Gandhiji first declared war against his own evil-bidding self. He thus killed all semblance of egotism in it, purifying it from petty yearnings that become not a great man. He killed in it every inclination to moral passions. He killed its love for supremacy, with its attendant evils of hatred, envy, hostility and injustice. When he prepared his soul for the great fight, the British found themselves facing a man who possesses such an absorbing faith in his mission, that its flames threaten to burn the very fingers that may extend to do him harm.

THE TRUE LEADER.

This is no place to discuss details of the rules of warfare laid down by Gandhiji for the nation upon which the foundation of its freedom. But what we like to see as every man's ideal in the East, especially for those who are preparing for leadership, is that the first rule of every genuine fight is the fight for self and its purification for passions. The leader should plunge himself in the cause for which he fights, forgetting his egotism, despising name and fame, and struggle for place or position. He who can overcome such petty desires in himself really deserves in time to win over the difficulties that face his nation in achieving its goal. This, I think, is the standard of heroism in national leadership, and Gandhiji has rightly set this example for every one who aspires to such a position in the life of the East.

S. S. OGGANDALE.

—:o:—

How The Steamer Sank.

The Ship's bow swung round and the vessel ran aground close to the wreck of the "Sanctoria". Efforts to repair the gear were made and the Engines put on full speed astern in an attempt to get her off.

FUTILE ATTEMPTS.

Repeated efforts to haul the ship off the sands proved futile, and as the tide ran out, the vessel settled down. The Port Commissioner's deedger "Balerie" which was near by, rescued the officers and crew and brought them to Calcutta yesterday. The crew could hardly save most of their belongings. The crew left the scene at 12-30 p.m. while the Captain remained behind in a country boat to see the last of the vessel.—A. P.

POONA BURNS FOREIGN CLOTHES.

—:o:—

POONA, April 7.

(From A Correspondent.

National week started vigorously in Poona. Nagar Pradakshi a took place in the morning and public prayers were offered in several places in the city. There was huge meeting before Shanwar Wada when Uastadji presided There was foreign clothes bonfire when Messrs. Gadgil, Harolikar Popatlal Kanitka were among the speakers. Mr. Kanitkar heads Poona Satyagraha mandal.

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WHY NATURAL SALT IS DESTROYED.

Government's Explanation.

The Director of Information, Bombay, has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"In the current issue of "Young India" there is a note, headed "Dog in the manger," which declares that Government destroys the salt which it cannot sell profitably. "Maunds if not tons of salt are said to be destroyed on the Konkan coast and wherever there is a likelihood of natural salt being taken away by the people living in the neighbourhood of such areas for their personal use, salt officers are posted for the sole purpose of carrying on destruction. Thus valuable national property is destroyed at national expense and salt taken out from the mouths of the people."

These statements are most misleading. Salt which forms naturally is impure and its consumption by human beings is injurious to health. It contains dirt, magnesium sulphate and other chemicals which make its use undesirable. It is therefore destroyed not, as is suggested from wantonness, but in order to prevent the people eating it and becoming ill. The salt which is prepared at the Government salt works under proper supervision is not injurious and is the only salt fit to eat.

MARCH FROM MEERUT.

MEERUT, April 7.

A batch of five volunteers after performing the flag hoisting ceremony at 8 a.m. yesterday amidst huge crowd, left to join the Provincial marching party at Delhi, will proceed to manufacture salt in Shadra, a village near Delhi. The eleven Satyagrahis were under the leadership of Mr. Ramchandra Sharma and it contained one Muslim, Mr. Abdulazm, a student of the Raizma School, Meerut. All the volunteers were profusely garlanded and red marks were placed over their foreheads by ladies.

The procession marched through the principal streets of the City and flowers were showered on them everywhere. They were also served with sweet meat and Pansupari at several places and rose water was sprinkled. Shouts of "Azad Bhanat Ki Jai" was raised continuously. A special feature of the procession was that the Muslims took great interest.

READY RESPONSE.

At the end of the procession a very big public meeting was held at Barafkhana maidan, where the Satyagrahis were given a most stirring send off. On an appeal made for men and money, more than Rs. 1,000 was collected on the spot and about Rs. 500 more monthly were promised. One individual villager gave Rs. 100 and promised to supply a large number of Satyagrahis when required. School students numbering about 100 offered themselves for Satyagraha.

To-day a Jatha of 11 Satyagrahis will start from Ranpur under the leadership of Mr. C. Raghubir narain Singh, a member of All-India Congress Committee, which will reach Meerut to-morrow. These Satyagrahi batches will all march on foot, preaching the message of Mahatma Gandhi to the villagers, and will be reaching their destination for breaking salt laws in a week's time.—Free Press.

NARIMAN AND BAJAJ ARRESTED.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 7.)

the mass meeting in the evening was one of the purchasers.—Free Press.

BROACH SATYAGRAHIS.

—:o:—

Enthusiastic Reception At Jambusar.

(From A Correspondent.)

JAMBUSAR, April 6.

The first Satyagraha batch from Broach District to break the Salt Laws reached Jambusar to-day at 9 a.m. by train They were enthusiastically received by the citizens of Jambusar at the station. A half a mile long procession was started from the station to the city. The shouts of "Vande Mataram"; 'Mahatma Gandhiji Ki Jai,' 'Dr. Chandulal Sardar-Ki-Jai' etc. were continously heards on the way. The whole city was decorated with national flags, cocoanuts and 'Ashopalav.' At several places in the city through the procession Sardar Chandulal was garlanded and was received with 'Kumkum' 'Akshat' and 'cocoanut by ladies, and was offered blessings.

A huge meeting after the procession was arranged in 'Lad-Vadi.' More than 2,000 men and nearly 300 ladies were present. The following message was given by Sardar Chandubhai:—

"We are the soldiers of God. So it is the duty of every Hindu to join the sacred fight. He further said that Jambusar Taluka takes active part in this national movement and he wished that it should be bardolized."

Several speeches were made by local leaders and more than 30 names were enrolled on the spot. The total number of volunteers in Jambusar Taluka is more 1,500. The meeting was dispersed with "Vande Mataram" at about 11 a.m.

They started at about 1 pm. for their destination, Vedach, where they will start Civil Disobedience at about 4 p.m.

Saran's Determination.

PATNA, Apr. 5.

In Saran district it has been decided to start civil disobedience against salt laws at three centres from to-morrow, viz. Bareja, Goreakothri and Hajiapur. In Champaran district, civil disobedience has been decided to be started in Jogapatti thana and Mr. Bepin Bihary Varma will lead the first batch of Satyagrahis.—A. P.

AT COCANADA.

—:o:—

ENTHUSIASTIC SCENES.

Cocanada started Salt Satyagraha by sending five Satyagrahis, Messrs. J. P. Satyanarayana, V. Gopalkrishna Pundit, S. S. Sarma, Prof. G. S. V. Rao and Dr. Krajarao, to Chollangi bathing ghat at the sea side which is three miles from the Volunteers' Camp in Cocanada and a mile from the Municipal limits, where salt manufacture was started. Once in a year on Purna Amavasi day thousands of pilgrims go there for sea bath.

Messrs. Sambamurti, District Dictator and V. Satyanarayana, Commanding Officer of the Satyagraha Camp gave orders to march and offer Satyagraha. When they passed through the Bazar the merchants and others assembled there suspended their work and joined the festive procession. It was 4-30 p.m. when the party reached the spot selected for offering Satyagraha. All the spectators numbering about 10,000 were kept outside the Bathing Ghat. Only Mr. Sambamurti and the Police in Mufti and a few others were allowed at the chosen spot. After salt was being prepared, they came away triumphantly. All of them then marched back to their camp and the long procession following them was about a mile long.

After 6-30 p.m. Sambamurti addressed a public meeting here in the Town Hall. He introduced to the gathering the first batch of Satyagrahis, and said the battle would be continued, by adding five more Satyagrahis every day, and they will be adopting different methods of manufacturing salt and would thus disobey the salt laws, thereby forcing the Government to take action. He said he would fight this non-violent fight till India is free.

Exhibiting some salt the speaker said that the Satyagrahis manufacture such white table salt with Agni as their witness and that those blazing flames would be forgotten, but will be remembered long even by Government officials.

Collection made at the meeting including proceeds of auctioning of [illegible] came to about Rs. [illegible]—Free Press.

AKOLA.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

AKOLA, April 6.

A mass civil disobedience was owned here with the [illegible] the National Flag [illegible]raha Camp and the Satyagrahi Volunteers [illegible]main streets of the [illegible] were collected for [illegible] the noon. At 6-30 [illegible]ting was held at [illegible]h Bulal Biyani in [illegible]. Sahasrabudhe exhorted the audience in a touching speech to rise up to the occasion and contribute towards the Satyagraha. Mrs. Durgatai Joshi detailed how those who cannot for one reason or another, participate actively in the satyagraha can help this fight for freedom in various ways.

Mr. Biyani said that as it was not possible for civil disobedience campaign to be started on this day on account of Government having destroyed the facilities for manufacture of salt in the province.

MAHATMA AND NON-BRAHMINS.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, April 7.

Mr. Kashinathrao Pashankar of Poona City Congress Committee received the following message from Mahatmaji for non-Brahmins:

"Dear Friend—Shriyut Mohanlal Pandya has delivered your message. It will be great thing though nothing surprising if the Non-Brahmin countryman will join the struggle. The surprising thing is that they have kept aloof so long. In any case there can be no excise for any one not to take a part in salt tax civil disobedience issue."

Salt Civil Disobedience In Naokhali.

—:o:—

NOAKHALI, April 7.

Mr. Basantakumar Majumdar with 15 Satyagrahis including his wife, Mrs. Hemaprava Majumdar, broke salt laws amidst great enthusiasm, at a village called Sripur. The District Magistrate, Superintendant of Police and Excise Superintendant who were present snatched away some quantity of salt prepared by the party.—Free Press.

CAWNPORE ACTIVE.

—:o:—

SALT LAW BROKEN.

CAWNPORE, April 7.

A huge congregation numbering about ten thousand including a large number of women witnessed the manufacture of salt at the Cawnpore Tilak Vdyashala grounds this evening. The Deputy Superintendent of Police, Khan Bahadur Syed Gulam Husain and Mr. Hari Kishen Mathur, First Class Magistrate, were also present on the occasion. The first batch of Satyagrahis was led by Messrs. G. G. Jog who was the General Officer Commanding, Hindustani Seva Dal in 1925, when the Congress was held at Cawnpore, Mr. Fyarelal Agarwal, General Secretary, Town Congress Committee, Cawnpore, and a well-known local Banker. Besides these two leaders there were a good many tried nationalist workers among the volunteers. No arrests were made, much to their disappointment.

Before the commence of the actual manufacture of salt the Satyagrahis were taken out in a procession through the principal thoroughfares of the City, and they were showered with flowers 'en route.' Refreshments also were offered to them at several places, and their Arati worship was performed and Rochna made at several places, with the usual 'Jai' cries.

Simultaneously with the manufacture of salt stirring speeches were delivered by Messrs. Balkrishna Sharma, Maldeochaube, Murarilal, Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi, Narayain Prasad Arora, and Maulana Hasrat Mohini. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Narain Prasad Arora.

"I WOULD STICK TO IT TILL END."

Maulana Hasarat Mohini was greatly impressed with the whole performance. He declared that he was now fully convinced that Mahatma Gandhi's present campaign was really a war of independence in contrast with the previous movements which had a constitutional beginning. This movement was inaugurated with nothing less than the breaking of unjust laws. So it would be wrong to suppose that Mahatma Gandhi would compromise ultimately with nothing less than complete independence. The Maulana therefore made a public announcement: "I heartily support the movement with full faith and I would stick to it till the end."

Mr. Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi, who has been appointed Dictator of the United Provinces, said that Salt Laws of India had no parallel on any statue on the face of the earth. Earth and water were free gifts of nature and Indians were deprived of producing salt from them. They had therefore broken the law under the very nose of the Magistrate and the Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Addressing the commercial community of Cawnpore, Mr. Vidyarthi said that its fate was also bound up with the masses. They should therefore ignore Sir Malcolm Hailey's advice to them by contributing to the Congress funds liberally.—Free Press.

BERAR ACTIVE.

—:o:—

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE FROM 10TH.

AMRAOTI, April 7.

Meeting of Berar Provincial "War" Cabinet was held here today. It decided that civil disobedience against salt laws be started immediately. First batch of fifteen volunteers under K. V. Sahasrabuddhe, President, Akola Taluk Congress Committee, will start from Akola on 10th morning for Dahihanda Village about fifteen miles from Akola. Salt will be manufactured from well water. Actual law-breaking will commence on 13th.

DANDI VOLUNTEER LAID UP WITH APPENDICITIS.

—:o:—

ENGLISHMAN'S DESIRE TO JOIN CAMPAIGN.

JALALPUR, April 7.

One volunteer in Mahatma Gandhi's camp is suffering from appendicitis. He is getting better, living on fruit juice with hot water. Application of earth on abdomen is being done.

A teacher from Shantiniketan came to be admitted in Gandhi's batch of volunteers, but Gandhi directed him to work in Bengal. One Englishman from Shantiniketan has also applied to be admitted in Gandhi's batch.—A. P.

MORE CONTRABAND SALT AT DANDI.

—:o:—

JALALPUR, April 7.

Mahatma Gandhi's volnteers collected to-day about 20 maunds of salt, some of which they sold to visitors and got about Rs. 7.

As Gandhi observes silence to-day Mr. Abbas Tyabji and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu addressed a meeting at Dandi. Mr. Abbas Tyabji said he and Mrs. Naidu went to Aat yesterday and collected salt.—A. P.

ANOTHER SON OF GANDHI JOINS SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

SURAT, April 7.

Mr. Manilal Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi, who was one of the 81 volunteers in Gandhiji's batch, came here from Dandi last evening to take command of the remaining 317 Satyagrahis in the batch at Bhimrad.

Miss Rohini and other lady volunteers sold contraband salt at the meeting. Speakers exhorted the audience to go to Bhimrad with the volunteers under Mr. Manilal Gandhi and gather salt. Two hundred more volunteers left for Bhimrad this morning and 50 volunteers are selling contraband salt in the city. So far no arrest has been made, but a motorbusful of armed police led by officers have gone to Bhimrad.—A. P.

Official Move To Intimidate People.

—:o:—

HUBLI, April 7.

The Hindustani Seva Dal office reliably learns that many Mamlatdars of Dharwar and Belgaum Districts have instructed Village Police Patels to circumvent holding of Satyagraha meetings, and to dissuade people from enlisting as Volunteers and to see that ryots do not attend meetings, and that it is ordered that such activities should be reported to their superiors. It is also reported that some Mamlatdars are personally carrying operose propaganda hampering Satyagraha campaign.—Free Press.

UNTOUCHABLES' TRIUMPH.

—:o:—

ENTRY INTO NASIK TEMPLE.

(From A Correspondent.)

NASIK, April 7.

Nasik orthodoxy has been outwitted. Hundreds of untouchables got entry into the Kalaram Temple to-day and proclaimed their presence in the temple by cries of "Satyagrahi-Jai"—"Victory to Untouchables."

THE BATTLE OF DANDI.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For centuries past, this world of ours, has witnessed many a big battle, that has decided the fate of vast Empires and of mighty nations. Homer in his Illiad and Odessi, Vyas in his Maha Bharata, Valmiki in his Ramayana and Firdusi in his Shah Nameh have immortalised these big wars of Glory, of Freedom, of Emancipation. But never in the history of the world has a War of complete Non-violence been undertaken: an army of untrained, unarmed and absolutely non-violent amateurs been led—by the greatest Apostle of Peace and that too against the biggest Imperial Power on the globe!

The Battles of Kurukshetra and Nihavand will be eclipsed by the battle at Dandi, where the Forces of Might and Right will be arrayed against each other! Where the non-violent soldiers of Mahatma Ghandi will be faced with the mighty military machine of Great Britain! And where the destiny of Indo-British connection will be determined in near future! Will the Government of India play the soldier or the statesmen? If it be former, it will lose India definitely. If latter it will retain India as Britain's best Friend. May Heaven's Light be our Guide! Amen!—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

WORLD OF SPORT

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

Poona Rangers Troubled By City Police.

The Poona Rangers, who recently won the Poona Aga Khan Tournament, hardly came up to expectations when they met the City Police yesterday, and spectators went away rather disappointed at the standard of play witnessed. Cowper, the Poona goal-keeper was unable to turn out and was replaced by Logan. Both Massey and McKenzie are no longer the cracks they used to be and the team as a whole is hardly the formidable combination that delighted hockey enthusiasts in the past.

For some minutes the Ragners kept the ball not far from the Police circle, but there was little sting in their attack. G. Brewin who was rather prominent had a shot at goal, but Hibbert saved the situation in fine style. After fifteen minutes Littlewood drew first blood for the Police.

The Poona goal-keeper left his charge to intercept a shot from the right wing, letting in Littlewood, who had an open goal before him. Massey equalised for the Rangers soon after this reverse from a short corner. G. Brewin missed an easy chance of scouring with only the goal-keeper to beat soon after the equaliser. The Rangers' goal had a narrow escape when from a hard drive by Carter, Logan stopped the ball with his hand just in time. The interval arrived with both sides level.

When play was resumed the Police attacked for a brief space and De Burgh fambled near the goal. The Rangers then showed good combination peeping the Police defence engaged all the time. Hewson stopped several dangerous rushes by Brewin, Jameson and O'Brun and was ably backed up by Abdul Kader, the Police right-half. Near time O'Brien penetrated the defence with clever stick-work and in a shot which gave the goal-keeper no chance. The Rangers thus passed into the next round, but will have to improve very much if they hope to carry the Cup to Poona.

The Teams were:

POONA RANGERS.

Logan Goal; Phetkar and McKenzie Backs; Cazalet, Massey and Correa Halves; MacIntyre, O'Brien, Jameson, G. Brewin and R. Brewin Forwards.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

Hibbert Goal; A. Mayor and Hewson Backs; Abdul Kader, McKenzie and Race Halves; De Burgh, Littlewood, Carter, C. Major and Saldhana Forwards.

REFEREES: Messrs. O. D'Souza and Singleton.

TO-DAY'S MATCH 5-30 P.M.

G. I. P. Rly. Combined Vs. Customs.

SPORTING NEWS FROM HERE AND THERE.

—:o:—

ENGLISH LIGHT WEIGHT CHAMPION IN AMERICA.

Kid Berg has opened his American tour by defeating Joe Glick on points over 10 rounds at Madison Square Garden. The conqueror of Mushy Callaham must soon get a chance against Sammy Mandill light weight champion of the world but Al Singer is being talked about as being his next opponent.

Australian Cueman loses last match Tom Newman who has often stated that Walter Lindrum inspires him to play his best billiards defeated. The Australian wizard in their time limit match at Dublin, this being his finest achievement in big billard. However, it is likely that Lindrum who has been far from well lately, was not playing at the top of his form.

SURREY CRICKETER'S FINE RECORD.

Playing against Jamaica, Sandham the great Surrey batsman made a personal record when his scored 325 runs in a little over 10 hours play. In partnership with the incomparable Hobbs, Sandham has been responsible for several huge first wicket scores and that he is in the first flight of England's cricketers. There can be no doubt the Selection Committee for the Test teams will doubtless bear this splendid achievement of the likeable Surrey player when the time comes to chose the English XI. Lake "Patsy" Hendren of Middlesex, Sandham has been a consistent rungetter in the Overseas' Tour.

A. K. Obaid the Arab jockey returned from Kolhapur a few days ago. He sails for Basrah very shortly, but will return for the Poona season when he will continue to ride for Mr Ahmed Hazamy.

BEIGHTON CUP TOURNAMENT.

—:o:—

The entries for the Beighton Cup show that no team from Bombay has challenged. The Poona Rangers who have won the Aga Khan Cup in former years have entered but from their disply against the Police yesterday it is obvious that they are not as formidable a combination as they were in former seasons.

Among the entries for the Premier Hockey trophy of India are the Punjab Rifles, the Bengal Indians, the Lucknow Y. [illegible] and the M. S. M. Rly.

TWELVE LEADING INTERNATIONLISTS

Gandhi & 11 Others Working For World Peace

It was not with the intention of bestowing honor that "World Unity" some months ago requested one thousand educators, editors and men of affairs to indicate the ten living men and women who in their opinion wield most influence for international co-operation and world peace. The purpose of the Questionnaire was rather to throw some light on the prevailing thought of what constitutes the most effective international influences existing to-day, in terms of those personalities by which internationalism is impressed upon the public mind.

Before examining the returns, it is necessary to state that of the thousand people receiving the Questionnaire, North America was more largely represented than Europe, and Europe more largely than the East.

Twelve names are given as the result of the Questionnaire instead of ten, for the reason that the ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth names received the same number of votes.

According to this informal ballot, then the twelve leading internationalists are: "Ramsay MacDonald, Aristide Briand, Herbert Hoover, Jane Addams, Mahatma Gandhi, Lord Robert Cecil, Frank Kellogg, Elihu Root, Salmon O. Levinson, Romain Rolland, Jan Smuts and Erich Marie Remarque." In addition to the tie vote for the last four names, a tie vote was also cast for Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Robert Cecil.

The representation by countries: "United States, 5; England, 2; France, 2; Germany, 1; Union of South Africa, 1; India 1."

The representation by professions: "Politics and Government, 6; Law, 2 Literature, 2; Social Service, 2." Gandhi listed here with Jane Addams under Social Service, might justifiably be classified under Literature or Politics and Government.

A total of 210 names was voted on; the highest twelve received by no means a majority vote. Racial and religious affiliation affected the decision but element of nationalism was far more perceptible.

So far as this informal ballot goes, international influence is less a matter of inspired personality than of the authority that goes with high office, a result, however, rather strongly conditioned by the selection of Jane Addams, Salmon O. Levinson, Romain Rolland and Erich Marie Remarque. Two years ago those who voted for Remarque would probably have chosen Lindbergh. It is clear that no "pacifist" in the sense of one whose entire public influence represents an emotional rejection of war not reinforced by substantial intellectual or social achievements, was selected, a result far different than would have been the case ten years ago.

The most significant aspect of the Questionnaire is only apparent when we isolate the twelve persons from their immediate social backgrounds, and consider by what existing organization their influence and power could be concentrated into one single manifestation of the ideal of international co-operation and world peace. No such organization or social mechanism exists to-day, since the five Americans are excluded from the League of Nations and it would be difficult to imagine any method by which the League at present could co-ordinate the full resources of Gandhi and the English names.

On the other hand, the Questionnaire gives evidence of the fact that human personality is no longer fulfilled by and within the confines of any national society but is compelled to make terms with an international society and a world opinion. The greatest of nationalists to-day is less of a personality than his environment requires. Thus the true instinct of self-expression in every great personality will influence him or her more and more to represent "humanity" and "human" rights and less and less to represent a "state" and its "artificial" powers and privileges.—"World Unity", Magazine."

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HOW BOMBAY MAKES SALT.

Response To Nation's Call.

IMPOSING DISPLAY OF ARMED POLICE.

The first batch of Bombay's Satyagrahis led by Sjt. K. F. Nariman made a spectacular march through the city and broke the Salt Laws at Haji Alli Point, near Mahalaxmi Race Course on Monday morning.

The satyagrahis, including Mr. K. F Nariman (President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee), Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay, Mrs. Kamaladeyi Chattopadyaya, Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, Sardar T. R. Singh, Mr N B Solomon, Mr. M. Saddick Ahmed, Mr. V. N. Patankar, Mr Parmanand Channo and Mr. K. V Ananta Krishna.

The Satyagrahis fetched water from the sea in buckets and manufactured salt by heating the water in small plates on the open maidan near the Race Course. A large number of people including many women watched the process of manufacture.

DISPLAY OF FORCE.

A strong police force including armed and mounted police and sergeants with revolvers were posted on the scene of Satyagraha, but they merely played the part of on-lookers, without interfering with the Satyagraha operations. This display of armed force was wasted on the non-violent Satyagrahis.

The salt manufactured by the Satyagrahis will be sold at a public auction to be held at Chowpatty this evening.

GREAT GATHERING.

The blare of bugles punctually at 6-30 a.m. heralded the commencement of the eventful march. The Congress House was literally surrounded by thousands of people eager to participate in the processes which followed.

Before the Satyagrahis actually started on their march to the Mahalaxmi Sea Shore, picturesque ceremonies were gone through at the Congress House. The Satyagrahis who included two women namely Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaha and Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhaley were garlanded amidst cheers. The Satyagrahis were then given blessing in the traditional Indian way by having their foreheads smeared with Vermillion. Salute to the national flag completed the ceremonies.

GATHERED IN THOUSANDS.

By this time a crowd of several thousands had gathered in the Congress House. The compound was packed to overflowing making it necessary for the people to wait in Girgaum Road. It was inspiring to see the surging crowd waiting impatiently for the march to begin.

As the Satyagrahis set out on their march shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai" rent the air. Sjt. Nariman and Sjt. Ali Bahadur Khan headed the procession, followed immediately by the women Satyagrahis. It took a considerable time for the Satyagrahis to make their way through the crowds and head the procession. Sjt. Nariman carried a huge national flag throughout the march.

A procession was formed which even at the commencement was more than a quarter mile long. Over a hundred women including some Parsi ladies followed the procession.

CAMERA MEN.

An army of Cameramen accompanied the procession and filmed the various stages of the march and manufacture of salt.

The procession marched along Lamington Road, Tardeo Bridge and arrived at Mahalaxmi after an hour's march.

POPULAR CONSENT.

At several places the processionists were recipients of popular welcome. Near Panalal Terraces at Grant Road flowers were showered on the Satyagrahis. dFurther up near the Parvati Mansion, Sjt. Nariman and others were garlanded.

The site selected for offering Satyagraha is an open maidan adjacent to the Mahalaxmi Race Course. A strong police force was posted at this spot and it was feared that the Sayagrahis might be arrested. Nothing of the kind happened, the police merely playing the part of amused spectators.

A MEETING.

On arrival at the scene of Satyagraha the procession was converted into a public meeting. The people squatted themselves in the maidan and watched the interesting process of salt manufacture. Sjt. Nariman and Mrs. Kamaladevi went to the Sea shore at the Haji Alli Point and fetched water from the sea.

LADIES FIRST.

They all took keen interest in the manufacture of salt and were watching the process from close quarters. The water was poured into small plates and heated on Shegris. After half an hour the Satyagrahis had manufactured a small quantity of salt. The salt thus manufactured was first tasted by the ladies.

Some of the salt was shown round and several men struggled to have a look at it. Leaders then addressed the meeting saying that from that day Congressmen would not recognise Salt Laws and announcing that the salt manufactured that day would be sold at a public auction at Chowpaty that evening.

The meeting dispersed at 8-15 a.m.

Mr. D. Healy, Commissioner of Police, Khan Bahadur Cowasji J. Pettigaro, Deputy Commissioner of Police (Special Branch), Mr. J. A. Coghlan, Deputy Commissioner (Divisions), and Superintendent C R Jeceries were present throughout the proceedings.

50 VOLUNTEERS TO BREAK SALT LAW TO-DAY.

Bombay Satyagraha Committee's Decision.

MAMMOTH DEMONSTRATION AT CHOWPATTY.

Another spectacular demonstration showing Bombay's response to the call of the nation was witnessed at a mammoth public meeting held on the Chowpaty Sands on Monday evening.

Long before the time appointed for the meeting people began to pour in from all directions and by 6-30 p.m. over fifty thousand people had gathered on the sea-shore.

The enthusiasm of the people knew no bounds and this was fully reflected in the incidents which followed. A member of the audience took it into his head that no foreign caps should be worn at the meeting and threw his "black" cap in the direction of the platform.

This was the signal for hundreds of others to follow suit. Amidst cries of "Down with foreign cloth" large numbers of people willingly discarded the "black" caps and for several minutes there was a regular shower of caps, hats and foreign articles.

It was announced at the meeting that the articles collected on the day would be destroyed at a bonfire to be held on the 13th, the last day of the National Week.

For the tremendous crowds that had gathered on the sea-shore, it was a very orderly meeting and the credit for maintaining perfect order necessarily goes to the volunteers.

In order that the speakers who addressed the meeting may be audible to all two platforms had been specially erected. Speakers addressed from both the platforms and declared that salt laws were a dead letter to them.

Mr. K. F. Nariman addressing the meeting announced the intention of the "War" Council to restart Satyagraha the next day. Fifty volunteers would start from the Congress House at sunrise and fetch water from Chwpaty Sands and carry it back to the Congress House. They would then heat the water and manufacture a large quantity of salt. (Deafening cheers.)

Mr. Nariman had hoped that he would be arrested the same morning and humorously observed that Government were probably hesitating to arrest him owing to the fact that they had failed to get a conviction against him when they launched a prosecution against him in the Back Bay Defamation Case. He assured the Government that in this instance he would not worry them for more than half an hour. (Cheers.)

APPEAL TO MUSLIMS.

Moulvi Moyuddin Kasuri, who addressed the meeting, appealed to Muslims not to keep aloof from the struggle. He asked Muslim leaders to make good their promise to join the fight of independence if the Nehru Report was scraped. Their only salvation lay in rubbing shoulders with Hindus and not by co-operating with the Government who were responsible for enslaving many Islamic countries Palestine, Iraq and Arabia.

Sjt. Kumaran who described himself as a worker and wore a red badge bearing hammer and sickle, declared his conviction that non-violence was the only means of bringing about a mass revolution in India. He had no hesitation in saying that the workers must join the Congress to fight for their economic salvation.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale asked women not to lag behind, but claim their share of work in the present struggle.

Pandit Sunderlal also made a brief speech, after which the meeting terminated amidst thunderous cries of "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai".

THE FIRST STAGE OF THE NATIONAL PILGRIMAGE.

Mahatma Gandhi with the fir st batch going to the sea-shore at Dandi for the first pinch of salt.

IN THE WAKE OF MAHATMAJI.

Mahatmaji's Volunteers and villagers picking up salt at the se a-shore at Dandi.

Karnatak Leaders Break Law.

DHARWAR, April 7.

On April 6th, Mr. Ganghar Rao Deshpande broke salt law by selling contraband salt in the open meeting. Mr. Narayanarao Joshi, an eminent Lawyer of this place bought it when auctioned. The packet fetched Rs. 50, 32 other persons broke the law including two Pleaders. Four Lingayats, 3 Jains and 2 Mahomedans were among the Law-breakers.—Free Press.

Carters' Satyagraha Prosecutions.

CALCUTTA, April 7.

The Police submitted charge sheet against Madanmohan Burman, Swami Viswananda, Godbole, Abdulmomin Abdulhali and Bankim Mukherjee who were arrested in connection with the Carters' Satyagraha, under Sections 117, 147 and 120 B, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate who issued a warrant against Bankim Mukherji who was not present in court. The case was adjourned till to-morrow.—Free Press.

BIG SALT SHIP WRECKED.

—:o:—

Prey To Quicksands.

CALCUTTA, Apr. 7.

The treacherous quicksands at "James and Mary" claimed another victim on Saturday when the S. S. Cogandale went aground and became a wreck, writes the "Englishman".

The vessel, which was captained by Captain D. I. Jenkins, was of 9,500 tons. She left Aden on March 19th with 8,500 tons of salt, reached the Sandheads at about 4 p.m. on Saturday and proceeding up the river, with the tide, had reached Hooghly Point at about 4-30 p.m. when one of the steering gear broke.—A.P.

Preparation For Larger Production.

—:o:—

MAHISBATHAN, April 7.

Preparation of salt on a larger scale was repeated to-day by the Satyagrahais headed by Mr. Satish Das Gupta. The place of salt manufacture was removed to a spot near the Headquarters of the local camp with a view to initiate the villagers in thee process. A large number of spectators including villagers crowded the place, and they were allowed in groups six to see the preparation of salt. The Police were not present there to-day. It was decided to distribute free packets of salt to-day.—Free Press.

POLICE DESTROY VILE PARLE SALT PANS.

Satyagrahis Offer Non-Violent Resistance.

MR. JAMNALAL BAJAJ AND LIEUTENANTS ARRESTED.

The Suburban Police sprung a welcome surprise on the Vile Parle Satyagrahis on Monday evening when they made an appearance at the Satyagraha Camp, Vile Parle, and arrested Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, leatier of the movement, Sjt. Kishorelal Mushruvalla, Captain of the first batch of volunteers and Sjt. Gokulbhai Bhat, Secretary of Suburban District Congress Committee for breaking the salt laws.

The volunteers in the camp hailed the arrests as a signal for intensifying the satyagraha movement and garlanded the heroes before they were carried in a lorry to the jail.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj in his parting message to the volunteers said that it was the happiest day in his life. "I was released from jail on a Gokulastami day when I was last arrested for the Nagpur Flag Satyagraha. I consider it most auspicious for our movement that I am again arrested on a Ramnavami Day" he said smilingly. "Remember" he added, "you have to carry on this struggle on a larger and more intensified scale and be prepared to go to the jails."

The police confiscated contraband salt manufactured by the Satyagrahis and forcibly destroyed the newly built salt pans. A strong cordon of volunteers defended the salt-pans but the police forcibly broke the cordon and by means of pickaxes completely destroyed the salt-pans.

Seth Jamnalalji and his comrades will be placed before the District Magistrate, Bandra, on Tuesday on a charge under Section 47 of the Salt Act and Section 117 of the I.P.C.

Before leaving the Satyagraha Camp Seth Jamnalalji handed over the command of the movement to Swami Anand formerly an inmate of the Sabarmati Ashram who will lead the satyagraha from Tuesday.

"YOU MUST SEARCH FOR IT."

The story of the arrest as gathered by a special representative of the "Chronicle" is as follows —

At about 5-30 p.m. on Monday Seth Jamnalalji received a telephonic message from the Satyagraha Camp, Vile Parle, at his "pedhi" at Kalbadevi saying that a large number of policemen headed by a Magistrate and another European Officer had come to the Camp and were demanding a search.

Seth Jamnalalji phoned back instructing the volunteer at the Camp to show the police whatever they wanted. He then hurriedly motored to Vile Parle and found on his arrival at the Camp a posse of 37 policemen, a Magistrate and a European gentleman.

On arrival at the Camp Seth Jamnalalji was approached by one of the officer who demanded politely "are you preparing salt here"? Seth Jamnalal replied in the affirmative but did not succumb to the request of the officer to surrender the salt to the police. "I can't hand over the salt. If you want it, you must search for it." he said.

The officer ordered his men to search the camp for contraband salt but they did not succeed in locating it when some of the volunteers remarked "Oh" we have already sold it yesterday" and the whole camp including the policemen had a hearty laugh.

The officer then communicated his intention of destroying the salt pans newly prepared by the Satyagraha Committee. Seth Jamnalalji immediately ordered the Satyagrahis to form a cordon round the salt-pans and to offer non-violent resistance.

The police were evidently in a fix but after a short while a few policemen forcibly separated the Satyagrahis who formed the cordon and by means of pickaxes dug the salt pans out of all recognition. This done the police were seen to leave the camp.

By this time it was 7 p.m. and the whole camp retired for prayers. Complete silence reigned in the Ashram when the police made a second entry into the Camp and placed under arrest Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and his two lieutenants. Before they were taken away in a lorry the volunteers smeared their foreheads with vermillion and prayed for the success of their fight.

HOW MR. JAMNALAL BAJAJ WAS ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Swami Anand To Take His Place.

VILEPARLE, April 7.

This evening at about 7 Mr. M. S. Jayakar, Collector, Bombay Suburban District, and the District Superintendent of Police came to the Satyagraha camp at Vileparle and enquired of the Satyagrahis there as to where they had been manufacturing salt. When the party first came Seth Jamnalal Bajaj having gone outside, was absent from the Satyagraha Ashram. The Satyagrahis showed the party the place where they had been boiling salt water. The party destroyed all the salt, after which they wanted to destroy the salt-pans. But the Volunteers formed themselves into a cordon around the salt-pans. The paprty then repaired to the main road where they held a consultation for ten minutes. The eparty then returning from there arrested Seth Bajaj and Messrs. Bhat and Mashurwala and led them away.

Before leaving Seth Jamnalalji said: "I am very much happy and I appoint Swami Anand to direct the operations after me." Seth Jamnalalji, it is understood, was offered bail and he was taken to Bandra.—Free Press.

117 I. P. C. Section.

The following is the section under which Mr. Jamnalalji is arrested:—

Who ever abets the commission of an offence by the public generally or by any number or class of persons exceeding ten shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

SALT SATYAGRAHA IN THANA.

—:o:—

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta As Dictator.

The Secretary, Thana District Congress Committee, writes:—

At a special general meeting of the Thana District Congress Committee on the 6th instant, a Satyagraha Committee, with Mr. Jamnadas Mehta as Chairman, was appointed to carry on civil disobedience campaign in the District, with powers to enrol volunteers, collect funds, to fix the time and place for starting the campaign, and to do all other necessary things. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was also elected President of the District Congress Committee at the same meeting.

The Satyagraha Sub-Committee met late in the evening and the following resolutions were passed:—

1. That the Salt Law campaign should be started at Arnala, in Bassein Taluka, about 5 miles from Virar station.
2. That the campaign should be launched as soon as 150 volunteers are enrolled.
3. That every Taluka Congress Committee should contribute Rs. 50 towards expenses of the campaign.

Propaganda meetings have been arranged in various Talukas for the purpose of recruitment.

Over 40 volunteers have already been enrolled, and it is expected that the campaign will actually begin early next week.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Ltd. by NORAJI PALONJI KAPADIA, edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.